

## 'Parallel police set up under Mzali'

TUNIS (R) — An unofficial secret police force was set up in Tunisia while Mohammed Mzali, now in exile, was prime minister, the government daily *l'Action* said Sunday. The newspaper said Mr. Mzali's businessman son-in-law, Rafiq Dali, who was arrested last Aug. 24 on suspicion of corruption, set up a "clandestine intelligence and action network which was really a parallel police force." The network's job was to make daily reports on the situation in the country and the behaviour of certain high-ranking party and government officials, it said. It operated from the premises of the Saged Company of which Mr. Dali was president and which specialised in hospital management, the newspaper said. L'Action said the network came to light during judicial inquiries into Mr. Dali's activities. The disclosure was the latest development in a campaign against Mr. Mzali and his associates since was sacked by President Habib Bourguiba over three months ago. The ex-premier's son Mokhtar Mzali, former boss of a dairy company, was arrested two months ago and charged with mismanagement. The former premier himself has fled into exile via Algeria and is currently living in Switzerland. On Oct. 2 he was sentenced in his absence to a year in jail for leaving the country illegally.

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## Assad receives Iranian minister

DAMASCUS (AP) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad conferred Sunday with Mohsen Rafiqdost, Iran's minister of Revolutionary Guards corps, the Syrian news agency (SANA), reported. The meeting was attended by Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa, the head of the state security department, Ahmad Diab, and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus. Mr. Rafiqdost said on his arrival Wednesday that he came to "exchange important information with the Syrian government." He did not elaborate.

## PLO leaders meet in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (R) — The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) began talks Sunday on convening a conference to reunite Palestinian factions, a PLO spokesman said. He said the meeting, presided over by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, also discussed shooting at Palestinian camps in Lebanon involving Lebanese militiamen. In Kuwait, PLO deputy-commander Khalil Al Wazir told a meeting at the PLO office that Palestinian fighters in camps in Lebanon would not surrender their weapons. (See page 2).

## Egypt and Turkey to swap prisoners

CAIRO (R) — Turkey's Justice Minister Necati Eldem said Sunday he had signed an agreement with Egypt for the exchange of prisoners. He said reporters following a meeting with President Hosni Mubarak that an agreement was signed for the exchange of prisoners and that another pact for judicial cooperation was under discussion. Mr. Eldem said 42 Turkish prisoners in Egyptian jails would be swapped for 36 Egyptians in Turkey after the parliaments of the two countries ratified the accord.

## Large bomb found on Pakistan rail track

ISLAMABAD (AP) — A large anti-tank mine was found hidden on a railway track near the border city of Quetta and defused before a passenger train passed by, authorities said Sunday. Government officials, who declined to be named, said railway workers found the 11-kilogramme mine Saturday 29 kilometres from Quetta in northwestern Pakistan, near the Afghan frontier. Officials declined to speculate Sunday on who might have been behind the incident. But Pakistan has been hit by a wave of bomb and sabotage attacks in recent months.

## Belfast policeman killed in attack

RELEASE (AP) — A Northern Ireland policeman died early Sunday from injuries received in an attack on a heavily fortified police station in west Belfast, the city's police said. The officer died in a hospital some five hours after a homemade mortar shell fired at the building Saturday night exploded in mid-air, showering the area with hundreds of pieces of shrapnel, the police said.

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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

## Superpower talks end in deadlock over SDI

### Reagan and Gorbachev blame each other for failure

Combined agency despatches

**TWO DAYS** of talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev ended on Sunday in deadlock without producing any superpower agreements on arms control and both blaming each other for the failure.

In a press conference after the mini-summit at the Icelandic capital of Reykjavik, Mr. Gorbachev said the world was approaching a point of no return because earlier U.S.-Soviet arms control agreements were practically at a standstill. In an address to U.S. servicemen before returning to Washington, Mr. Reagan said both sides had made progress during the talks, but when it came to the idea of placing tight limitations on American research for a space-based missile defence system, "this we could not and will not."

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev nearly reached wide-ranging arms control agreements but abandoned the

"The United States came to this meeting with empty hands."

Mr. Gorbachev said the large number of options being discussed at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons "calls into question whether the discussions there are fruitful."

"The negotiations in Geneva have recently been running idle and are practically at a standstill," the Soviet leader said.

"All of us are now approaching a point of no return at which a new stage of the arms race might begin with unpredictable military and political consequences."

Mr. Gorbachev said of his talks with Mr. Reagan: "At the last stages the debates were very pointed and I am still very much under their impression."

But he added: "The atmosphere was friendly. We could discuss things freely."

Enlarging on why he decided to propose the Reykjavik summit, Mr. Gorbachev said the hopes raised by his previous meeting with Mr. Reagan in Geneva last November had begun to vanish because of what he said was the deadlock at the arms talks.

In his speech to servicemen, Mr. Reagan blamed Mr. Gorbachev

for the failure of the summit, saying the Soviet leader had rejected the best arms control proposal in history.

Mr. Reagan said that in a negotiating session late Sunday afternoon, he had offered Mr. Gorbachev a 10-year delay in deployment of his "Star Wars" defence shield in exchange for the complete elimination of all superpower nuclear ballistic missiles.

"The general secretary said he would consider our offer but only if we restricted all work on SDI to laboratory research which would have killed our defence," Mr. Reagan said.

"We came to Iceland to advance the cause of peace and though we put on the table the most far-reaching arms control proposal in history, the general secretary rejected it," he said.

Mr. Reagan said both sides made more progress than they expected, but that when it came to the idea of placing tight limitations on SDI research, "this we could not and will not do."

"We would not deploy SDI. The general secretary said he would consider our offer," Mr. Reagan said.

## Peres-Shamir differences over appointments remain unresolved

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Sunday failed to solve differences over government appointments standing in the way of their agreement to swap posts in two days.

The two leaders met for 40 minutes in their fourth attempt to reach agreement on the future of former Finance and Justice Minister Yitzhak Mordechai of Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc.

Likud wants the sharp-tongued Mordechai to resign in July for insulting Mr. Peres over the economy, to return to his cabinet post. Mr. Peres' Labour Party opposes his reinstatement.

Aides to both leaders said they believed a last-minute compromise under which Mr. Mordechai would return to the cabinet as minister-without-portfolio could be reached in a fresh meeting on Tuesday morning. This would allow Mr. Shamir to take over on schedule the same day.

Mr. Peres handed his resignation to President Chaim Herzog on Friday after 25 months in office. Mr. Shamir is due to succeed him for the next 25 months as part of a coalition

power-sharing "rotation" agreement reached after stalemate 1984 elections.

Foreign ministry officials have threatened to go on strike the day Mr. Peres takes over the ministry in protest against his plans to give up to 17 of his supporters political appointments in his office.

Civil servants in the ministry have taken to referring disparagingly to Mr. Peres' intended appointees as "Force-17" — the name of the elite Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) force blamed for scores of deadly anti-Israel attacks.

Observers say the last-minute rotation snags hint at the kind of bickering which could rack the coalition in coming months.

"If the opening sounds of the new government are the grating creaks which we heard in the past week, then the melody we will hear in the coming two years will be far from pleasant," said the daily *Hedashot* in an editorial.

Likud and Labour were squabbling over several issues, the main one being the Likud demand to reinstate Mr. Mordechai.

But Labour's Yaakov Tsuri, minister of immigrant absorption, said the remaining problems

would not prevent the power-sharing. "We have to clarify the issues between the two parties, and if it takes one more day, it's not a problem," he said on Israel Radio.

If the two parties resolve their remaining disputes, Mr. Shamir will present his cabinet to parliament on Tuesday for a vote of confidence. Mr. Shamir's cabinet, which remains essentially unchanged, is assured a massive majority in the 120-member house.

During Mr. Peres' term, Mr. Shamir ensured that coalition differences over Middle East peace policies and Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank remained below boiling point.

He did not want to give Labour a reason to break the coalition agreement and prevent him taking over as prime minister.

Labour has less incentive to keep tempers cool. But public opinion polls show the public wants a continuation of the coalition which implemented an austerity plan that brought inflation down from an annual rate of over 400 per cent in 1984 to about 16 per cent a year.

## Assad: Israel could have staged El Al drama

NEW YORK (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad said in an interview published Sunday that Israel could have been behind a plan to implicate Syria in the case of Nezar Hindawi, charged with trying to blow up an Israeli jet.

In an interview with *Time* magazine, Mr. Assad said allegations that Syria helped Hindawi were "without evidence," and reiterated denials of any Syrian involvement in terrorism.

He theorised that Hindawi, on trial in London for the alleged attempt on an El Al jet in April, might have been aided by Israeli agents who merely wanted the appearance of a Syrian-backed attack.

"Israeli intelligence, according to our conclusions, did not plan to blow up the plane," Mr. Assad said in the interview in Damascus.

"Rather, they planned an operation that would stop before a bombing and enable Israel to use the matter politically, as it is doing now."

He added: "If we were convinced that terrorist acts could serve our cause, we could carry them out. But terrorism serves Israel's interests — not ours."

Asked about possible Syrian

help in securing the release of the remaining hostages in Lebanon, Mr. Assad said: "One of the obstacles is an American attitude that attempts to deal with the kidnappers from a position of strength."

While he declined to provide an alternative for hostage negotiations, he said the U.S. policy of threats against the kidnappers would not work.

"If we talk to the kidnappers about law, will it help?" he asked. "If you were a kidnapper and you heard threats against you, you would do the opposite of what is required and take a harder line."

He said Israel should withdraw its forces from Lebanese territory and said United Nations peacekeeping troops should be deployed along the Lebanese border, not deep within the interior of the country.

Despite 10 years of Syrian involvement in Lebanon, Mr. Assad said he felt no frustration with the situation.

"The complications are difficult outside intervention increases the complexity," he said. "But I believe the Lebanese will reach agreement, and we will continue to assist Lebanon no matter how long it takes."

## 4 killed in new clashes across Beirut's green line

BEIRUT (AP) — Warring militiamen battled with mortars and machine guns across Beirut's dividing green line on Sunday, killing four civilians and wounding 13, police said.

They said the exchanges across the five-kilometre green line set dozens of apartment buildings on fire in the divided Lebanese capital.

The fighting, which broke out late Saturday, tapered off into sniping fire at midday Sunday. It also set ablaze a government-owned cigarette factory in east Beirut's Hadath district, a police report said.

The blaze destroyed 100 million Lebanese pounds (\$2.25 million) worth of tobacco and equipment before it was extinguished by fire fighters, the report added.

Privately-owned radio stations called on the population to remain indoors and to avoid districts close to both sides of the civil war demarcation line which are subjected to shelling.

Both sides blamed each other for provoking the bombardment which shattered a 16-hour lull that prevailed over the Lebanese capital.

The fresh victims brought to six killed and 20 injured the casualty toll since the new wave of fierce militia fighting broke out in Beirut on Saturday.

The flareup coincided with reports in the rightist-controlled media that followers of a Syrian-backed ousted militia commander were setting the stage for a new assault in east Beirut.

The Lebanese News Agency, published by President Amin Gemayel's rightist Falange party, said former militia commander Elie Hobeika was massing his armed followers for a fresh offensive on east Beirut and the Christian heartland northeast of the capital.

At least 600 Hobeika supporters stormed into east Beirut from the mainly Muslim western sector of the city Sept. 27 to reinstate their leader at the helm of the "Lebanese Forces," the nation's largest mostly Christian militia which is at loggerheads with Syria.

Police said 65 people were killed and more than 200 wounded before loyalists of present "Lebanese Forces" commander Samir Geagea, backed by units of the Lebanese Army, thwarted Mr. Hobeika's push into east Beirut.

## Kuwait hosts talks on Arab food

KUWAIT (R) — Arab officials start four days of talks here on Monday on ways to reduce the Arab World's heavy reliance on food imports and develop its own resources to meet growing needs. The conference was described on Monday by the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) as the first on the development of food industries in the Arab World. Two hundred delegates from 14 countries, including the United States, France, Ireland and Turkey, are expected to attend. The chairman of the organising committee, Mohammad Al Azar, who heads the food resources division of the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR), said this week the conference would seek to produce guidelines for greater self-sufficiency. The prospects for strategic reserve storage would also be studied at the meeting, at which 93 research papers are to be submitted, he said. It comes one month after the secretary-general of the 22-member Arab League, Chadi Kibi, identified food security as a major priority for the Arab World. Guaranteed supplies, he said at the 41st conference of the Council of Arab Economic Unity got under way in Amman last month, were "basic to comprehensive national security."

## Regent calls on Islamic World to extend aid and assistance to needy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, issued an appeal on Sunday to the Islamic World to extend all possible aid and assistance in any form to the needy people and Muslims deprived of basic means of living.

Prince Hassan, addressing the morning session of a conference by the Fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence) Academy at the Ministry of Higher Education, said "the deprived members of society should not be left to face their miserable life without assistance because they could easily be influenced by harmful ideology from external sources."

Prince Hassan urged the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) to pursue its present policy of providing assistance to needy societies in the Islamic World to help them improve their social and economic life.

Referring to the situation in Sudan, Prince Hassan said Jordan rallied to extend assistance to the Sudanese people because they had fallen victim to the effects of drought and famine. At present at



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, addresses a session on Sunday of a conference of Fiqh (Islamic Jurisprudence) Academy in Amman (Petra photo)

least 4,000 of these victims are suffering from leprosy, a serious disease that has also affected some 76 million African people, the Regent pointed out. He called for the speedy assistance to alleviate the suffering of these people.

## Iraqis report attacks on Iran's refinery and factory

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq announced on Sunday it sent waves of its warplanes to destroy the northern Iranian refinery complex of Shiraz and said it was the last in operation in Iran.

Other jet formations struck at arms factories further north in the Iranian hinterland and a tanker near the Iranian coast, said an Iraqi military spokesman.

The spokesman, announcing the raids over Baghdad Radio, said they were Iraq's response "to the flood of lies produced by Iran."

The spokesman was apparently alluding to the Iranian claim Saturday that its commandos thrust deep into northern Iraq and destroyed vital installations in the Kirkuk oilfield in a bid to throttle Baghdad's economic lifeline.

The highly-important Shiraz refineries, deep inside Iran, were blasted to pieces and left in flames, said the spokesman. "The last of the Iranian refineries has been destroyed."

"Other waves of jet fighters struck at war chemical and weapons factory in Isfahan, reducing its remnants into rubble

and impeding repairs," said the Iraqi spokesman.

On the other hand, Tehran Radio claimed on Sunday Iranian commando units backed by Kurdish guerrillas struck deep inside Iraq for the second time in 24 hours killing hundreds of Iraqi troops.

The radio said the operation was carried out Saturday night against military bases in Koi Sanjaq and Alnun Kopru, north of Kirkuk.

A military communiqué reported by the radio said the attacks were carried out by Kurdish "Peshmarga" guerrillas and "irregular warfare" units of Iran's Revolutionary Guard corps.

Koi Sanjaq and Alnun Kopru are Kurdish towns in the Kurdistan mountains of northeast Iraq, 65 and 130 kilometres respectively west of the border with Iran.

Iran's Parliament Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani linked the Kirkuk attack with the current OPEC meeting in Geneva, saying it had been a response to "subversion" by Iraq — and Kuwait — of plans to boost oil

prices by limiting output.

"It was a perfectly timely move in view of the current OPEC meeting and the subversion by Iraqis and Kuwaitis of the effort to raise oil prices," he told parliament.

OPEC is trying to reach a new agreement on quotas for individual producers within an umbrella production restraint agreement. (See page 7).

Iraqi Information Minister Latif Nassif Al Jassem denied on Saturday that Iranian troops had attacked Kirkuk and said its facilities were intact.

He hinted that there might have been minor sabotage by Kurdish guerrillas.

Iraq also reported on Sunday that its planes attacked a "large naval target" in the Gulf Saturday night.

The Greek merchant marine ministry said in Athens that the Greek-owned supertanker *Freedom Ship* was hit by a rocket near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal at about the same time as the reported Iraqi strike.

It said damage to the ship was light and none of its 26-member crew was injured.

## Bush denies links with supplies to contra forces

CHARLESTON, South Carolina (Agencies) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush has denied reports he was involved in controversial, secret air drops of arms and equipment to U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels fighting the Managua government.

Mr. Bush denied news reports linking him or members of his staff to a gunrunning operation that led to the downing of a C-123 supply plane by Sandinista troops in the Nicaraguan jungle last Sunday.

The news reports are "absolutely, totally untrue," he said Saturday.

The sole survivor of the plane crash, American Eugene Hasenfus, is in Nicaraguan custody. He told a news conference in Managua on Thursday that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) coordinated an operation that included flights from a Salvadoran air base to arm U.S.-backed contra rebels.

The U.S. government and the CIA have repeatedly denied any involvement.

Mr. Bush, a former CIA director, acknowledged that he had talked to one of the men that Hasenfus and U.S. news reports have implicated in that flight — Cuban-American Max Gomez — but only regarding Gomez' operations against Marxists fighting the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador.

"I know Mr. Gomez. He's a patriot. I met with him in January, 1985, and May of 1986 in connection with El Salvador," Mr. Bush told a news conference here, adding that to his knowledge Gomez did not work for the U.S. government.

"His role was to help the government of El Salvador put down an insurrection, put down a Marxist-led revolution," said Mr. Bush, who was in Charleston for

fundraising for Representative Thomas Hartnett, a Republican who is running for lieutenant governor.

Hasenfus in Managua on Thursday said: "There were two Cuban nationalised-Americans that worked for the CIA that did most of the coordination of these (rebel supply) flights and overseeing all our housing projects, transportation products, also refuelling and some flight plans."

He identified the two Cuban-American agents as Gomez and Ramon Medina.

In its final edition on Saturday the Washington Post, printing a Los Angeles Times account and quoting sources of its own, said Gomez had told associates he reported to Mr. Bush about his activities leading an air drop operation.

Similarly the Baltimore Sun reported several sources said Gomez coordinated the drops after being recommended for a position at Ilopango air force base in El Salvador by Mr. Bush or his national security adviser, Donald Gregg.

President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and the CIA have denied any official U.S. connections with the downed plane, saying it apparently was an aid effort by private American citizens.

In Managua, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said Saturday Hasenfus would be tried in a Sandinista court.

Mr. Ortega also angrily denounced what he called "direct participation" of the U.S. government in aid to contra rebels and said other Americans helping the insurgents would end in prison.

"There are no doubts about the involvement of the United States in all these actions," Mr. Ortega said in his first public comment since Hasenfus was captured.

## 6 African leaders meet to discuss Mozambique situation

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AP) — Political and military leaders from seven African nations gathered for a one-day summit Sunday to discuss security in Mozambique, which has accused South Africa of planning to topple its leaders.

"We meet in a difficult moment," said President Samora Machel, whose government has had increasingly bitter relations with its neighbour, white-led South Africa.

He said the five other leaders of the so-called front-line states, plus their security and defence ministers, and Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo of Zaire had come "to draw up perspectives for our struggle, for the defence and consolidation of our independence, and to define our relationships with the countries that want to destroy us."

Mr. Machel's government issued a communique Saturday saying South Africa was planning an air raid to bring about the overthrow of his government and already had infiltrated a commando force into the capital.

The South African defence force responded in Pretoria that the Mozambique government was suffering from a case of nerves.

Last week, South Africa issued a warning to Maputo after reporting that African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas operating from Mozambique had set a landmine across the border that injured six South African soldiers and three black civilians.

South Africa responded by banning further employment of Mozambicans in its gold mines and farms.



# France reportedly gave nuclear weapons technology to Israel

LONDON (AP) — The French government secretly supplied Israel with the technology to make nuclear bombs in the late 1950s, the Sunday Times quoted the former head of France's nuclear weapons programme as saying.

Professor Francis Perrin, the father of the French bomb, was quoted as saying: "We considered we could give Israel the secrets provided they kept it a secret themselves."

Perrin, 85, also revealed that for two years during the late 1950s, France and Israel worked closely together on developing the atom bomb, the paper said.

Israel has repeatedly denied that it possesses nuclear weapons, but has said it has the capacity to produce them quickly if any of its hostile Arab neighbours acquires them.

Perrin was quoted as saying that France signed an agreement with Israel in 1957 to build a reactor and chemical plant to produce plutonium at Dimona in the

Negev Desert. "We wanted to help Israel. We knew the plutonium could be used for a bomb but we considered also that it could be used for peaceful purposes," he was quoted as saying.

"It was kept a secret because of the Americans. We had an agreement with them whereby French scientists connected with work on nuclear weapons in Canada (during World War II) could return to France and use their knowledge, but only on condition the secrets would be kept," the paper quoted him as saying.

Israel and France cooperated on the development of nuclear weapons from 1957-59 but Perrin was quoted as saying he suggested

to French President Charles De Gaulle during a meeting in 1959 that the cooperation should cease. "It was considered that the French military was starting to work too closely with Israel," he was quoted as saying.

Gen. De Gaulle halted nuclear cooperation but did not stop construction of the Dimona plutonium plant, which was similar to France's first plutonium plant at Marcoule in the lower Rhone Valley, Perrin was quoted as saying.

"We thought the Israeli bomb was aimed against the Americans, not to launch it against America but to say 'if you don't want to help us in a critical situation we will require you to help us, otherwise we will use our nuclear bombs,'" the paper quoted him as saying.

Perrin told the paper he understood Israel had informed the United States at the time that it was developing a bomb.

Last week, the Sunday Times said it had evidence that Israel has been building nuclear weapons at Dimona for 20 years and has about 100 atomic weapons stockpiled. The newspaper said its information came from an Israeli former technician at Dimona, Mordechai Vanunu.

The paper said this week that Perrin's statements confirm Vanunu's story. It also said Vanunu, 31, checked out of a London hotel on Sept. 30 and has disappeared. The paper quoted unnamed friends and relatives as saying they feared he may have been kidnapped by Mossad, the Israeli secret service.

In Paris, a Foreign Ministry spokesman refused to confirm or deny the Sunday Times report.

"France has no comment. None," he said.

Officials from the government's Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) were not available for comment.

## Washington reportedly misled U.K. on Libya

LONDON (AP) — A London newspaper quotes British officials as saying the U.S. administration gave Britain exaggerated intelligence reports about Libyan activity.

The Sunday Telegraph, in a dispatch from Washington, said the officials saw a "disturbing similarity" between U.S. intelligence reports on Libya given to the British government and disinformation allegedly fed to the news media in an attempt to unsettle Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

"In my opinion it was a deliberate effort to deceive the British government," one British official is quoted as saying. U.S. President Ronald Reagan and other administration officials have repeatedly denied the existence of a disinformation campaign against Libya.

The Sunday Telegraph, quoting unidentified British diplomats and government officials, said the U.S. State Department provided intelligence reports to Britain in July describing Libyan plans for a new terrorist campaign.

In essence, the reports suggested that despite a lull in Libyan terrorist activity since the U.S. bombing raid on Tripoli and Benghazi in April, the Libyans were gearing up for a spate of attacks on U.S. and other Western targets, the newspaper said.

A British official was quoted as saying: "The intelligence data was passed over at a very high level. It was then handed to analysts. There were volumes of material accompanied by wild assertions. It was evidence about the movements of Libyans or their surrogates around Europe and the Mediterranean with these quite incredible interpretations," the official was quoted as saying.

"For example, a report would say that someone known to be associated with 'Libyan terror' was seen in Malta. Therefore, he was going to blow someone up."

"None of these incidents they described really led anywhere. Our impression when we read the material was 'so what?' We felt there was an awful lot of drop in the material and that the U.S. was making harder interpretations and drawing far stronger conclusions than the raw material could possibly support."

The Sunday Telegraph said a high-ranking British diplomat who saw the material said the message was that the United States intended to take "dramatic action" against Libya.

"They seemed poised for another military attack on Libya on very little evidence of terrorist activity," the diplomat was quoted as saying. "I was appalled, and there was a row between the Foreign Office and the American State Department."

Another British diplomat, however, described the reaction as "British exasperation with the Americans rather than a row."

## 'PLO will not lay down arms in camps'

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Palestinian fighters in camps in Lebanon will not surrender their weapons, a senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official has said.

"The Palestinian revolution will not lay down its arms in camps in Lebanon because the gun is its livelihood," Khalil Al Wazir, deputy-commander of PLO forces, told a meeting at the PLO office in Kuwait.

He was speaking after an 11-day siege of a Palestinian refugee camp in South Lebanon by Shi'ite Amal militiamen was lifted to allow ambulances to evacuate nine people wounded in sporadic battles.

In a separate remarks published in the daily Al Watan, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat reiterated charges that unnamed Arab countries were behind events at the camp "in order to push the Palestinians to despair and frustration."

Guns fell silent in the Palestinian refugee camp of Rashidiyah on Sunday as Shi'ite Muslim militiamen lifted their 12-day siege of the sprawling shantytown in South Lebanon, police said.

The siege ended after Palestinians handed over five guerrillas blamed for firing on a Shi'ite militia checkpoint on the edge of the camp on Oct. 1, police

said. Local reporters said the five surrendered to a committee representing Syrian-backed Palestinian commando factions, Justice Minister Nabil Berr's mainstay Shi'ite Amal militia and a Syrian army observer.

Rashidiyah's defenders also handed over 120 Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles as a "goodwill gesture," one of the reporters said in a telephone dispatch from the southern Lebanese port city of Tyre.

Police say 10 people died and 45 were wounded in the siege of Rashidiyah, which has a population of 20,000. A delegation from the committee evacuated nine wounded Palestinian refugees from the camp Saturday, the reporter said.

Police said the clashes around Rashidiyah began on Oct. 1 when Palestinian commandos opened fire at an Amal checkpoint on the edge of the camp.

Police said the Palestinians were angry because the checkpoint prevented shipments of cement from entering the shantytown. Amal spokesmen claimed the Palestinians were trying to smuggle weapons into the camp. And Palestinian spokesmen say the Shi'ite militia checkpoint kept food and medicine from the shantytown.

Amal, in an apparent effort to avoid retaliatory Israeli air raids against southern Lebanese villages, wants to prevent the Palestinians from obtaining heavy weapons that could be used for cross-border attacks into northern Israel.

The camp is 16 kilometres from the Israeli border. The Palestinians were stripped of their heavy weapons during Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

The Rashidiyah battles were the latest in a 16-month-old, intermittent war between the Shi'ites and Palestinians which has claimed 861 lives and wounded 3,624 people, according to police count.

Amal and six-faction Syrian-backed Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) both issued statements in Damascus, Syria, last week accusing followers of Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat of provoking the Rashidiyah confrontation.

"Arafat's recent statements about dispatching guerrillas to the south to defend the camps falls within the framework of benefiting from the painful events in Rashidiyah," the PNSF statement said.

Amal said the clash in Rashidiyah was provoked by "followers of Arafat." It did not elaborate.

## Shamir's return as premier expected to freeze Middle East peace prospects

By Paul Taylor  
Reuter

TEL AVIV — The return of hardliner Yitzhak Shamir as Israeli prime minister is likely to put the stalled Middle East peace process into a deep freeze, Western diplomats, Arab and Israeli analysts say.

The 71-year-old leader of the right-wing Likud Bloc who takes over from Labour's Shimon Peres this week is best known for his trenchant opposition to any territorial concession to Israel's Arab neighbours in exchange for peace.

Although Shamir has talked of taking undefined "initiatives" to draw some Arab states into direct negotiations, he has also made clear in interviews that he is in no hurry to change the status quo, which many Likud politicians believe works to Israel's advantage.

Western diplomats say there is also no sign that the United States is prepared to throw itself into a major Middle East peace initiative in the next two years.

Whereas Peres spent his 25-month stint in the premiership

probing almost desperately for any opening towards peace, Shamir is expected to concentrate more on consolidating Israel's recent diplomatic gains outside the Middle East.

Peres is likely to continue his diplomatic activism from his new vantage point at the Foreign Ministry. But his aides acknowledge Arab governments are unlikely to make peace overtures under Shamir which they failed to make to a more conciliatory Israeli leadership over the last two years.

Both Shamir and Peres said last week the one thing which could bring down their uneasy national unity government would be an offer of territorial compromise from Jordan.

But a senior Palestinian journalist said: "I can't see the King making peace offers to Shamir which he hasn't made to Peres. Everything will be on ice now."

He noted that Shamir rejected the idea of an international peace conference, which Jordan has set as a condition for opening talks, and he fiercely opposed even indirect talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

By contrast, Peres accepts the need for an international forum for negotiations and is prepared to talk with some Palestinian notables tacitly endorsed by the PLO.

Labour is prepared to return the Gaza Strip and large areas of the West Bank, captured in 1967, to Arab rule in exchange for peace, and security guarantees.

Likud says the entire area must remain under Israeli sovereignty as part of Israel.

Their power-sharing coalition agreement, signed after stalemate general elections in 1984, effectively gives Likud a veto power for the duration of the nine-party government.

While stating that Israel will spare no effort to promote peace, the agreement says on the key issue of territory: "During the term of office of the unity government, there will be no change in the sovereignty over Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district except with the consent of the (Labour) alignment and the Likud."

The accord also commits Israel to oppose the establishment of a Palestinian state and refuse to negotiate with the PLO.

## 6 suspects ordered to leave Britain

LONDON (AP) — Six suspected guerrillas are being deported from Britain, Scotland Yard has said.

A spokesman at London police headquarters said one of the six has already been sent out of the country, and the other five are in police custody in London while "administrative arrangements" are made to deport them.

A report identifying the six as members of a "hit squad" from the extremist Abu Nidal organisation, appeared in early editions of London's Sunday Telegraph.

A Scotland Yard spokesman who would not give his name confirmed the deportations but would not discuss their nationalities for their connections.

The report described the six as five Arabs and a Swede. Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency said the six were being deported on grounds that their presence in Britain was "not conducive to the public good."

The Yard said the six were among "a number" of people detained under the prevention of terrorism act.

Home Secretary Douglas Hurd pledged to the annual conference of the ruling Conservative Party last week that he would act whenever he believed it to be in Britain's interests to get rid of people who "advanced a foreign quarrel" by violence.

The Sunday Telegraph said that the Special Branch "had intelligence indicating that the six were preparing to attack an American or British target in London."

## Food airlift for south Sudan begins

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — Operation Rainbow, an internationally organised emergency food and medicine airlift to starving Sudanese in the south, commenced Sunday after a three week delay.

An official at Khartoum International Airport told the Associated Press that the operation's Indonesian-chartered Hercules C-130 had departed for Isiro, north eastern Zaire, Sunday morning and would return later in the day.

The plane, which had been loaded with a first batch of 15.6 tonnes of food for the estimated two to three million Sudanese who face starvation in the south, will unload its cargo in Isiro. The food will then be transported by truck convoys into southern Sudanese towns.

Organisers of the operation were not immediately available for comment. Earlier Sunday, spokesman Bijane Garden had said that the operation was waiting either for obtaining insurance for

the plane — after southern rebels threatened to shoot it down unless it alternated between government-held cities and rebel-held cities which the government refused — or for written permission from Zaire to fly the food to Isiro.

News of the departure of the first flight of the \$980,000, 30-day operation, came as a cabinet minister announced the government's plan to start next week a food airlift to the south.

Salah Abdul Salaam, minister of cabinet affairs, told the English-language newspaper Sudan Times that airliners from the national carrier Sudan Airways are being converted into cargo planes for relief flights to the southern cities of Wau, Juba and Malakal.

Mr. Abdul Salaam said the three southern airports, closed since southern rebels shot down a Sudan Airways plane last August, now are secure and open to traffic.

"The government, which has been closely involved in trying to clear away the obstacles of

Operation Rainbow during the past several weeks without much success, has decided to use its own planes within the next 48 hours to airlift food to the needy in the south, especially in the main towns of Juba, Malakal and Wau," Mr. Abdul Salaam was quoted as saying.

He said because security had been restored to the three airports, "anyone wishing to fly to either Juba, Malakal or Wau can now do so without fear."

Mr. Abdul Salaam said Sudan Airways Boeing 707s and 737s and Fokker Friendship like the one shot down on Aug. 16 would be used to ferry the supplies. He did not say how long the airlift would continue.

Almost half the south's 7 million inhabitants face starvation because of famine caused by the 3½-year-old war. The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) took up arms to demand southern autonomy from the central government in Khartoum and economic and administrative reforms.

## Capucci to mediate in Sudan civil war

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — Hilario Capucci, Roman Catholic Vicar of Jerusalem who in the 1970s served three years in an Israeli jail for gun-running, is coming to Sudan next week to mediate in the country's southern civil war, a newspaper reported Sunday.

Al Siyassi quoted informed sources as saying that both Prime Minister Sadek Al Mahdi and Col. John Garang, head of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army

(SPLA), had agreed to cooperate with Capucci.

The daily said Capucci would examine the situation in war-torn, famine-ravaged southern Sudan, then visit neighbouring Ethiopia, which aids Col. Garang and his troops.

The mainly Christian and animist southerners took arms in 1983 against the Muslim-dominated government in the north, demanding autonomy and political and

administrative reforms.

The latest attempt to mediate between the government and rebels was by Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, who reportedly arranged a reconciliation meeting in Ethiopia next month between Mr. Mahdi and Col. Garang.

Capucci was sentenced in 1974 to 12 years in prison for transporting explosives and ammunition from Lebanon to Israel for the PLO.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 773111	18:05 Sports Round-up 18:30 Music 19:00 Newsweek 19:30 Date with a Star 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:45 Evening Show Cont. 22:00 News Summary 22:45 Evening Show Cont. 23:00 News Summary 23:45 Evening Show Cont. 24:00 Close down
PROGRAMME ONE	15:30 Koran 15:50 Programme review 15:55 Cartoons 16:10 Tom Sawyer 16:30 Scientific programme 17:05 Programme on Traffic 17:15 Return of the Andip 17:45 Not Another Science Show 18:10 Local programme on Armed Forces 18:40 Local series 19:30 Programme on Jordan 19:50 Programme review and variety 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Oman Newsletter 20:40 Arabic series 21:30 Local folk poetry 22:30 Tomorrow's programme 22:25 Arabic film 23:00 News summary in Arabic 23:10 Film contd.
PROGRAMME TWO	18:00 Medoos de nuit 19:00 News in French 19:15 Sport magazine (French) 19:30 News in Hebrew 19:45 Living Tomorrow 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 No Place Like Home (Comedy) 21:10 Edge of Darkness 22:00 News in English 22:20 Strangers and Brothers
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW Tel: 77411-19	07:00 Light Music 07:30 Newsweek 08:00 Morning Show 10:00 News Summary 10:05 Sports Round-up 11:30 Yes Minister 12:00 News Summary 12:05 Pop Session Cont. 13:00 News Summary 13:05 Pop Session Cont. 14:10 News Bulletin 14:15 Over a Cup of Tea 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Old Favourites 16:30 Talking About Music 17:30 Pop Session 18:00 News Summary

## WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	EXHIBITIONS	FEATURE FILMS	VIDEO	CULTURAL CENTRES	MUSEUMS	PRAYER TIMES
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qara' (Circled Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	"A photo exhibition entitled 'Jordan' at the French Cultural Centre (until Oct. 18). "An exhibition entitled 'Le Corbusier' at the French Cultural Centre (until Oct. 30). "An art exhibition by Adnan Al Helou and Asad Al Salihi at the Housing Bank Complex. "Photographic exhibition of the Villa Savoy at the architectural gallery at Riyadh Centre, 3rd Circle. "Paintings exhibition by Ahmad Nafwath at Petra Bank Gallery, Wadi Saqra Street.	"Gone with the Wind" at 7.00 p.m. at the American Centre. "The Lord of the Rings" at 7.30 p.m. at the British Centre.	"Jazz a chateaux" at 4.00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	Royal Cultural Centre ... Tel. 6610267 American Centre ... Tel. 643771 American Centre Library ... Tel. 641520 British Council ... Tel. 6361478 French Cultural Centre ... Tel. 637009 Goethe Institute ... Tel. 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre ... Tel. 642025 Syrian Cultural Centre ... Tel. 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre ... Tel. 639777 Hays Arts Centre ... Tel. 665195 Hassan Youth City ... Tel. 6671816 W.C.A. ... Tel. 641793 Y.W.M.C.A. ... Tel. 664251 Amman Municipal Library ... Tel. 637111 University of Jordan Library ... Tel. 843555	Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.	04:15 (Sunrise) Fajr 05:38 (Sunrise) Dhuha 11:25 (Sunrise) Dhuha 14:40 Asr 17:47 Maghrib 18:32 Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	MARITIME TRAFFIC	WEATHER	ARRIVALS	OTHER FLIGHTS	DEPARTURES	OTHER FLIGHTS
This information is supplied by Alia Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport at (08) 33200-5, where it should always be verified.	Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port: — Jolly Turquoise — Kora Ram — Marm Amn Kavar and Sons Company, with its new offices in Sharmat, at your service, tel: 60570315.	Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology: It will be fine, with the appearance of scattered clouds and northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.	06:00 Cairo (MS) 06:30 Muscat, Dubai (RJ) 06:30 Kuwait (RJ) 06:45 Cairo (RJ) 06:45 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ) 06:45 Damascus (RJ) 06:45 Larnaca (RJ) 06:45 Bucharest (RJ) 06:45 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ) 06:45 Cairo (RJ) 06:45 Bangkok (RJ) 06:45 Baghdad (RJ)	06:35 Cairo (MS) 06:35 Sana'a (LH) 06:35 Jeddah (SV) 06:40 Baghdad (IA) 06:45 Muscat, Bahrain (RJ) 06:45 Kuwait (RJ) 06:45 Athens (SV) 06:45 Beirut (ME)	06:45 Aqaba (RJ) 11:15 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ) 11:45 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ) 12:00 Paris (RJ) 12:00 Larnaca (RJ) 12:00 Athens (SV) 12:00 Kuwait, Dhahran (RJ) 12:00 Baghdad (RJ) 12:05 Jeddah (SV) 12:05 Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 12:05 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)	06:40 Damascus, Athens (OA) 07:20 Cairo (MS) 08:10 Frankfurt (LH) 11:30 Athens (SV) 13:00 Baghdad (IA) 14:25 Kuwait (RJ) 14:45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (RJ) 19:25 Jeddah (SV)

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	NIGHT DUTY	HOSPITALS	GENERAL	MARKET PRICES
Amman governorate ... 891228 Amman civil defence ... 198, 199 Civil Defence Unit ... 271293, 273133 Civil Defence Qawmish ... 770733 Civil Defence Deir Alla ... 57306 Ambulance ... 193, 773111 Amman downtown fire brigade ... 198 First aid ... 630341 Blood bank ... 778303 Civil Defence ... 620083 Fire headquarters ... 661111 Police rescue ... 192, 621111, 637777 Police headquarters ... 639141 Traffic police ... 8963901 Electric Power Co. 6363814, 624881 Municipal water complaints ... 771258 Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 533060	AMMAN: Dr. George Sahoudi ... 894546 Dr. Ahmad Othman ... 786384 Nasrallah pharmacy ... 723672 Al-Sabah pharmacy ... 636730 Qasbi pharmacy ... 668056 Khalaf pharmacy ... 786353 Firas pharmacy ... 661912 Hassani pharmacy ... 845376	Jabal Amman Maternity ... 642362 Palestine, Shamsi ... 6641714 Shamsi Hospital ... 8458903 University Hospital ... 6672279 The Islamic, Adabi ... 66612737 Al-Ahl, Adabi ... 6641646 Al-Ahl, Adabi ... 771013 Al-Bashir, J. Adabi ... 7711126 Army, Marja ... 8916145 Queen Alia Hospital ... 60224050 Amal Hospital ... 674155	Jordan Television ... 7731119 Radio Jordan ... 7741119 Ministry of Tourism ... 642311 Hotel complaints ... 664112 Price complaints ... 661176 Telephone information ... 12 Jordan and Middle East calls ... 10 Overseas calls ... 17 Repair service ... 11	Apple (double red & star) ... 800/750 Grapes ... 300/250 Guava ... 140/120 Jawab ... 230/170 Lemon ... 100/70 Mango ... 330/300 Mango (Mukammal) ... 250/220 Broad Beans (green) ... 450/400 Cabbage ... 800/750 Carrot (yellow) ... 180/140 Cauliflower ... 220/180 Dates ... 350/300 Eggplant (large) ... 250/200 Eggplant (small) ... 280/240



## Encouraging signs in oil exploration programme, NRA official says

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The government has decided to intensify oil exploration efforts in the Kingdom following encouraging signs at several prospective oil fields raising hopes of striking oil in commercial quantities, a senior official at the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) said on Sunday.

"The situation in the oilfields at Azraq — where oil was first found in late 1983 — is very encouraging and appears similar to the Egyptian experience at the Sinai oilfields," said the official in an interview with the Jordan Times.

For many years Egyptian and foreign experts worked on sites in Sinai where wells yielded quantities ranging from 400 to 600 barrels per day over a small area but their efforts were rewarded only when they moved to another spot some 800 metres away and drilled a well which could produce 22,000 barrels per day, added the official. He spoke on condition of anonymity.

He said that there were unmistakable geophysical similarities between the Azraq wells and the Sinai oilfields. "To date, the NRA has bored 15 wells at Azraq, by means of national efforts, and three of the wells are producing a total of about 1,000 barrels per day — an average of less than 400 barrels per well."

Dismissing local media reports that the three Azraq wells were producing 500 to 600 barrels per day, the official stressed that exploration for oil in any given situation "is unpredictable and could be subject to external factors."

### Artificial pumping

In reply to a question about the technology used at the site, the official said it was not financially feasible to carry out artificial

pumping to increase the yield at the Azraq wells. Jordan was not contemplating the introduction of artificial pumps since this method has been proved to be uneconomical, he added. All wells drilled in Azraq yield crude oil through natural flow, the official said.

Jordan emerged as a potential oil producing country following government-sponsored seismic studies in late 1970's which provided a wide range of data on the Kingdom's topography. This data prompted international oil companies to seek exploration concessions in the Kingdom supported by the fact that Jordan had already struck oil in reasonable quantities in Azraq.

The Jordan subsidiary of the U.S. Hunt Oil Company signed production-sharing agreement with the government to explore an area of 8,806 square-kilometres over seven and a half years. Under the agreement, Hunt Oil Company will have access to seismic studies and maps provided by the NRA. Once oil is discovered in commercial quantities, the company

undertakes to pay for the services and facilities extended by the government.

The company will invest \$20.25 million in exploration work in Al Jafr region in the southern part of the Kingdom where large oil reserves have been detected.

Jordan also signed an agreement this year with the U.S. company, AMOCO, which led to the formation of the AMOCO Jordan Petroleum Company. By 1993, Hunt and AMOCO will have drilled at least nine exploratory wells in their concession areas which cover a total of 19,756 square kilometres in the southern end of the Jordan Valley, the eastern desert, and the Azraq area near the border with Saudi Arabia. The Azraq concession excludes the government's Hamzeh fields.

According to a 1985 report issued by the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC), the plant processed a total of 2,800 tonnes of Jordanian crude oil from the Azraq wells. The Kingdom's total consumption of oil amounts to 60,000 barrels per day.

## Hmoud leaves for Arab talks on the environment

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud left Amman on Sunday for Tunis to head Jordan's delegation to the first conference of Arab ministers of environment which is due to open on Monday to review environmental considerations in development plans.

The three-day conference aims at underlining the importance of environmental considerations in economic and general development which can guarantee a better and more traditional exploitation of natural resources in the Arab World. The ministers are expected to discuss legislations

governing the protection of the environment on the national and pan-Arab levels and cooperation among Arab states in protecting the environment.

The minister is expected to submit a working paper to the conference dealing with Jordan's environment-related affairs.

Mr. Hmoud is accompanied by Dr. Suifan Al Tal, director of the environment department at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, and Suleiman Al Hanbali, director of the ministry's conservation of nature division.

## The 99 beautiful names of Allah, stylistic paintings for scholars, laymen

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Opening Wednesday at the Royal Cultural Centre is a very impressive and unique exhibition of paintings. Created by Mrs. Nayyar Rashid, the 51 calligraphic pieces depicting some of the 99 names of God, represent the first half of an enormous amount of work and research.

For Mrs. Rashid the work has been an act of devotion which she hopes will benefit everyone, and certainly the paintings — with their bold curvaceous raised lettering and the glowing swirling colours that surround them — seem to exude that same intensity, that sense of commitment and attention to detail that only spiritual artwork seems to embody.

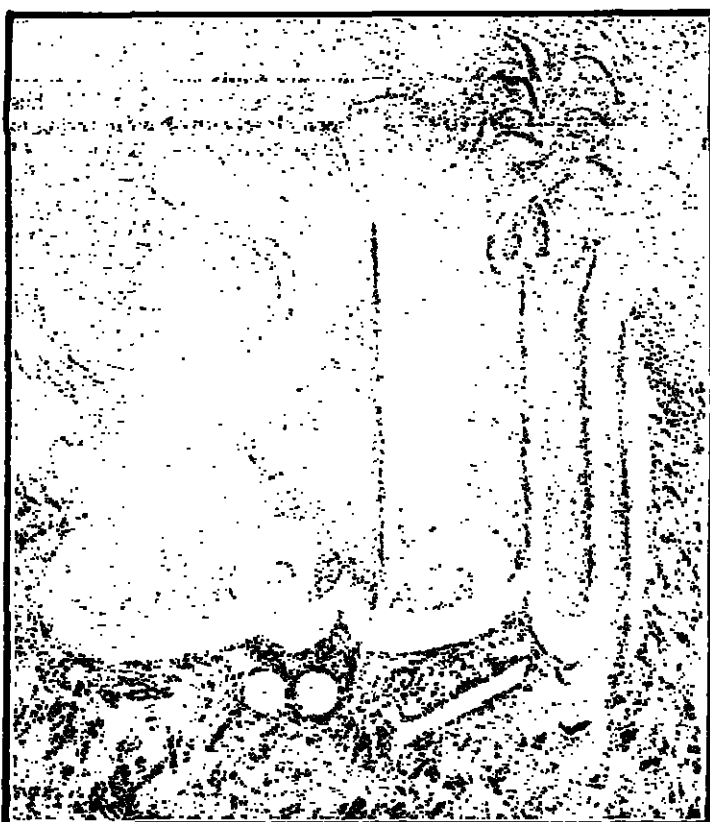
### Painting from bed

Painting under extremely difficult circumstances Mrs. Rashid was confined to bed for three months after a serious and very painful injury to her back — the artist admits she painted the works almost in a "kind of trance" in which inspiration came very quickly and easily. Just how quickly and easily, was driven home to the artist when on trying to repeat one or two of the paintings which had had to be sent away for exhibition elsewhere, they took her twice as long and were almost impossible to reproduce.

The initial idea for painting the 99 names of God came to Mrs. Rashid while she was living in Boston some six years ago. "I found that there were very few books on the Koran," she told the Jordan Times. "It seemed that the only books available were just the translations. There was nothing lighter, nothing from which a younger person could get a glimpse of what the Koran was all about."

In order to try and rectify the situation a little, Mrs. Rashid, an artist and portraitist of great calibre having studied for many years in both India and in England, decided to illustrate the 99 names of God which with an interpretation of each word and details of where and when it appears in the Koran would form the basis for a new artbook on Islam.

Work went slowly until Mrs. Rashid came with her husband as the Pakistani ambassador and ambassadoress to Jordan. Here she met Dr. Samira Fayyad, a teacher of English literature who, with her deep knowledge of the Koran, volunteered to do the research side of the work. Mrs. Rashid was then able to devote her time to her painting, and has over the last year been able to design and create



Al Lateef — God, the gentle (Painting by Mrs. Nayyar Rashid)

more than half of the names of God and has also gone on to produce some very beautiful pen and ink designs based on the different qualities of the Prophet Muhammad and two wonderful portraits of His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan which are both incredible in their flawless and meticulous execution.

### Arabic scripts

These latter works will also be on exhibition but the main body of the show will of course be devoted to the names of God. In these, Mrs. Rashid has used a

### ART REVIEW

combination of several different types of Arabic script notably Kufic, Sult and Na'iq. Using only acrylic paint, Mrs. Rashid carefully and painstakingly built up the letters so that they stand in relief — bold and shimmering above a textured background of moving colours that subtly changes from shade to shade, from hue to hue, which the artist hopes express the particular feeling each word conveys. Thus "Al Hakam" which means roughly the best judge or justice is painted in bold greens while "Al Afi" the highest, consists of serene gold letters against the purity of a glowing white background. Undoubtedly each painting as in the book there will be the interpretation of the word and where and when it appears in the Koran, both in Arabic and English.

The remaining names of God

### A book for everyone

"I feel the book will be so important not only because it is the first of its kind but because everyone, including children, will be able to understand and enjoy it. The simple messages go deep into the mind and heart. If we had made the book too complicated and cumbersome we wouldn't have reached the people, for one has to understand the modern age and realise that people no longer have the time to sit and read extensively. I feel the book will thus be used on a daily basis — perhaps people will read a prayer a day and of course it will also be used to help parents name their children."

Until the book is published, however, there will be Mrs. Rashid's two major exhibitions which will undoubtedly generate great interest and inspiration to laymen and Koranic scholars alike.

The exhibition will be held under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath Al Hassan and will be open to the public daily between 10:00 to 18:00 hours, and until Oct. 23, 1986

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Regent appoints Anani as RSS president

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, has appointed Dr. Jawad Anani as president of the Royal Scientific Society as of the beginning of next month. The Crown Prince also accepted the resignation of Dr. Fakhreddin Daghestani from the same post upon his own request. Dr. Anani, a former minister of industry and trade, is currently the general manager of his own institute for economic and technology studies. He is expected to keep this post after taking over the RSS. Mr. Daghestani will be working as a researcher for the RSS.

### Cabinet okays HQ for Islamic academy

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has agreed in principle to establish the permanent headquarters of the Islamic academy of science in Amman. The decision is in implementation of recommendations issued by the 4th Islamic summit held in Casablanca, Morocco, in 1984. The Cabinet has also decided to send a Jordanian economic delegation to Bahrain on Oct. 18 to hold talks with Bahraini officials on promoting and bolstering economic relations between the two countries. The delegation will comprise representatives from the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, the Arab Potash Company and the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company.

### 503,000 Jordanians register as labourers

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of Jordanians working in the local labour market last year reached 503,000 and the Labour Ministry registered fewer Jordanian labourers in the construction and agriculture sectors but higher numbers in other sectors. Labour Ministry sources attributed changes in the labour market to social and economic circumstances in the region which directly affected Jordan.

### Irbid road projects near completion

IRBID (Petra) — The Department of Public Works in Irbid announced on Sunday that several road projects in Irbid Governorate are now nearing completion. The projects, which are expected to reach an overall cost of JD 1.7 million, cover building, maintaining or enlarging roads in the regions of Rahaba, Haditha, Khirbet Al Souq, Al Su'af, Ishtafa, Deir Abi Sa'id, Al Mazar, Inbeh and Eidun, according to Mr. Rashdan Al Rashdan, the department's director. He said that his department will carry out road-projects within the new 1986-1990 five-year national development plan and that nearly JD 13 million will be spent on the construction of roads linking towns and agricultural roads in rural regions during the plan.

### Karak to float sports city tender

KARAK (Petra) — Karak Municipality will float a tender for the implementation of the second stage of the city's sports city. According to council's mayor Muddallah Al Jaafreh, the second stage entails building basketball and handball courts and a car park. The first stage of the sports city has been completed and entails building a modern soccer stadium to seat 7,000 spectators. The first stage was built at a cost of JD 130,000.

## Gang drugs man to enter house and steal money

AMMAN (J.T.) — A five-member gang of thieves has been apprehended by the police for conducting a robbery which involved drugging the victim, a Jordanian named Abdul Fatah Hamzeh.

The members of the group, all of Egyptian nationality, later admitted that they had used this technique in robberies and acts of theft in Jordan, Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Italy and Yugoslavia. According to Major General Nasouh Muhieddin, director of the Amman police department, this is the first time that this technique has been reported in Jordan.

A report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper on Sunday said that the gang were apprehended after Mr. Hamzeh was found unconscious in his home in Ras Al Ain last week and subsequently taken to Al Bashir Hospital in Amman. The hospital authorities sent for the police who were able to learn the story from the victim after he recovered consciousness, the report said.

Mr. Hamzeh told the police that three men came to his home with cartons of locally made juice and offered him one which must have contained a drug because he later lost consciousness. Mr. Hamzeh gave descriptions of the three men to the police and said that they had stolen \$500 and an unspecified sum of other currencies. He also said that one of the men was called Imam and he was later apprehended and admitted taking part in the robbery along with his accomplices.

According to the report, the members of the group were staying at a hotel in King Talal Street where they had left their passports. The police seized the passports and referred the whole group to court.

## Jurists return from Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Jordanian Jurists Association returned to Amman on Sunday at the end of a six-day visit to Baghdad during which delegation members met with Mr. Taha Yassin Ramadan, Iraqi first vice president, and other officials.

Mr. Jalal Abbadi, the association's secretary said that the delegation held talks with Mr. Shabib Al Maliki, the secretary general of the Arab Jurists Federation which is based in Baghdad. These talks covered the

unification of Arab laws and cooperation among Arab jurists, he added.

During the visit, the delegation also held talks with the Iraqi jurists union on means of supporting the Iraqi people in the face of Iranian aggression. The delegation members were taken on a tour of the war front and were briefed on military operations and the general situation along the Iraqi-Iranian lines of confrontation.

## ISESCO opens meetings on furthering science in Islamic countries

AMMAN (Petra) — The Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO) opened a two-day meeting in Amman on Sunday with a call from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, to maintain the momentum of change and scientific and technological advancements which could lead to economic and social development in the Islamic world.

Prince Hassan's call was relayed to the opening session of the meeting by Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi who said that the Islamic community was facing mounting challenges a situation which he said calls for increased cooperation among Muslim countries.

Major world issues such as nuclear arms, food and energy do not affect only a certain group of world nations but the whole international community, of which the Muslim people form a large percentage, Mr. Hindawi said.

Mr. Hindawi, who deputised for the Regent, in opening the meeting, said that unless development was achieved, the gap between advanced nations and developing countries would continue to widen indefinitely.

He said that development should be based on justice and freedom emanating from higher ideals and values hinging on faith and religion which can help Muslims confront and successfully deal with the challenges of the modern age.

Addressing an audience of Muslim scholars gathered at the Ministry of Higher Education, Mr.

Hindawi said that industrialised nations have been able to create advanced societies based on scientific, cultural and technological advances which enabled them to control the fate of the whole world and even to probe space. But, he said, this modern society in the industrialised nations is marred by dangerous pollution and threatened by nuclear weapons and much of its "progress" has been achieved through the continued utilisation of the underdeveloped countries of the world.

Islamic history reveals that our ancestors were able to harness science which they employed to achieve progress and thus contribute towards world civilisation, the minister pointed out. He said that Koranic verses abound with instances that call on people to utilise their minds and reason for attaining progress in life.

The past five centuries were marked by a retreat in scientific advances in the Islamic world and this means that we should learn lessons and benefit from past mistakes for the sake of building a brighter future, the minister said. Mr. Hindawi said that the

present government in Jordan has declared its intention of promoting science and technology and Prime Minister Zaki Rifai has established a special committee to draw up a national policy for the development of science and technology in the country. He said this committee will submit a report on its work in the coming month.

Addressing the opening session, was Dr. Abdul Hadi Bu Taleb, ISESCO's director general, who outlined the organisation's activities and programmes. This meeting, he said, will tackle ISESCO's cooperation with universities in the Islamic world with the aim of promoting the cause of development in general and science and technology in particular. The Islamic world possesses vast manpower and material potential capable of conducting research and developing industry through science and technology. Dr. Bu Taleb said.

Also speaking at the meeting was Dr. Fakhreddin Al Daghestani, president of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) which is co-sponsoring the meeting. He said that the Islamic world, in its drive to achieve economic and social development, has been and still is facing major obstacles which continually tend to widen the gap between industrialised nations and developing countries. He said that the Islamic world ought to utilise its vast financial resources, manpower and land towards achieving progress.

## British MP due Oct. 14 for talks on energy sector

AMMAN (J.T.) — A British minister in the Department of Energy, Mr. Alastair Goodlad, will visit Jordan from Oct. 14 to 18 at the invitation of Minister of Energy Hisham Al Khatib. Mr. Goodlad will be accompanied by a number of senior representatives of major British industrial concerns.

During his visit, Mr. Goodlad will familiarise himself with developments in the energy sector of the country, with particular reference to electricity generation, the British embassy in Amman said in a statement Sunday.

During his visit the British minister is expected to have talks with the minister of energy and to visit the Jordan Electricity Authority, the Natural Resources Authority, the Royal Scientific Society and places of interest outside Amman. These discussions will draw upon the U.K.'s comprehensive expertise and experience in the energy sector and will explore the possibilities for future cooperation between the U.K. and Jordan in that field, the embassy statement said.

Mr. Goodlad is the Member of Parliament for Eddisbury in Cheshire which he has represented since June 1983 following the redistribution of the Northwich seat which he had represented since 1974.

In 1981, Mr. Goodlad was appointed as Assistant Government Whip and in 1982 he was appointed a Lord Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury. He was appointed to his present office on Sept. 10, 1984.

## Cabinet hears reports on recent meetings in India

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet, during an ordinary session held on Sunday, heard detailed reports from Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Al Muasher and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri on the results of talks held in India with Indian officials during the visit of His Majesty King Hussein.

The talks between the two sides covered fields of cooperation between Jordan and India. Another report submitted to the Cabinet was by Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh on the results of his recent visit to Kuwait during which he took part in the meetings of the executive bureau of the Arab health ministers council and the World Health Organisation (WHO) regional committee for the East Mediterranean.

## Department converting Karak fortress into a museum

KARAK (Petra) — The Department of Antiquities in Karak has carried out restoration work on the Karak fortress and removed all the accumulated earth and fallen stones while preparing the lower sections to serve as a national museum, according to Mr. Nabil Baqa'in, the department's director.

He said that the tower and the two main halls have been restored and prepared to serve as a museum and a public theatre.

The museum, already set up in the second story of the building, houses artifacts dating back to 4500 BC, Mr. Baqa'in continued. He said that his department has recently carried out maintenance and restoration work at the archaeological sites of Rabbeh, Qasr, Bab Dir'a and That Ras Temple which, he said, have been enclosed by fences for protection.

The department has also conducted archaeological excavations at a number of regions around Karak, notably at Bab Dir'a where an ancient city dating back to 3500 BC was uncovered, Mr. Baqa'in added.

Other excavations, he said, were conducted by his department in Lejoun, revealing a major Roman camp, and at Rabbeh where ancient homes and churches dating back to the Byzantine era were unearthed.

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## Bloodshed in Sri Lanka

THE Tamil guerrilla warfare aimed at carving out an independent state for the Tamils in Sri Lanka has grown stronger than ever since its start in 1963. The Tamils forming 18 per cent of the island's 16 million population have been claiming that they have been discriminated against by the majority Sinhalese people and say that the sheer survival of their ethnic identity cannot be guaranteed without their being granted an autonomous state to run their own affairs. The three-year-old conflict between government forces and Tamil separatist guerrillas has already claimed 4,000 lives — mostly Tamils — and thousands have fled the country fearing oppression and death.

The problem of the Sri Lankan Tamils is compounded by their ethnic relationship with the Tamils of southern India who are much agitated over the plight of their kith and kin across the Palk Strait. However, India's mediation efforts to find a viable political solution between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamil separatist groups, have so far produced few results. More so because no common consensus could be reached among at least five Tamil militant rebel groups, each holding its own views regarding the future of the Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Recent efforts by more moderate Tamils have prompted the Sri Lankan government towards more conciliatory moves to address the problem. In particular, the government has proposed to institute provincial councils in regions where the Tamils dominate in order to give them more power to manage their own affairs. This would include control over law and order, courts, land settlement, finance and administration. But this is not acceptable to the militants who have dubbed the moderates as traitors to the Tamil cause.

Meanwhile Amnesty International has published an alarming report indicating that several hundred people, mostly Tamil young men, have disappeared in Sri Lanka after reportedly being seized by security forces over the past 20 months and that many were shot or died after torture. This is not surprising because the report comes in the wake of the security forces' training programme of combating armed guerrillas and insurgents in Sri Lanka administered by Israel's notorious Mossad. Mossad being considered the embodiment of human rights violations in the Middle East, it cannot but transmit its own tradition to the Sri Lankan security forces. As is the master, so are the disciples.

The Tamil minority problem is a real issue in Sri Lankan politics which needs a political solution. Attacks on government forces by Tamil guerrillas, though at one time served to focus attention to the gravity of the problem, will not in themselves serve as means to resolve it. They need to sit with the government negotiators to seek a viable solution to the problem to the satisfaction of all concerned. On the other hand, if the Tamils feel that the government is unleashing a reign of terror to intimidate them into submission, it can be expected that guerrilla resistance will grow even stronger. Sri Lanka can ill-afford to witness further its socio-economic-political fabric being torn asunder by more bloodshed.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Appeal to Reykjavik

BY looking to the superpower summit in Iceland the Arabs have nothing to prompt the American and Soviet leaders to seriously consider their issues except appeal and hope which have no weight in international relations. If the Arabs remain idle and in disarray they are bound to wait a very long time before anything at all is done to serve them justice. Unwillingness and inability on the part of the Arab states to do meaningful work and joint action can only discourage other nations to do any thing for the Arabs and their causes. Therefore the Arabs can not expect any beneficial results to come their way from Iceland's summit unless they themselves unify their ranks and prove strong and capable of committing themselves to meaningful and constructive work for their own future and for safeguarding their own national interests. Once the Arabs have taken joint action, the superpowers would find themselves forced to move fast and to take action to settle the Middle East question, thus helping to achieve a durable and just peace. What the Arabs must know is that their own rights and their own interests should not be left for the foreign powers to handle, and to manipulate at will. Regaining Arab rights and liberating usurped Arab lands require more than wishful thinking and appeals for help from the superpowers. The Arabs must find means of helping themselves before expecting from the others any form of help.

### Al Dustour: Muslims' responsibility

IN an address to Muslim scholars gathered at the third Fiqh conference in Amman, Prince Hassan urged Muslim leaders to find means for overcoming obstacles impeding development and progress in the Islamic World. He called on the scholars to help Muslim people everywhere to confront the challenges and move ahead with progress in scientific and technological fields. The Fiqh Academy is one of the most important Islamic institutions which is capable of shouldering this serious responsibility towards the nation. Prince Hassan said that Muslims everywhere look to the academy and its members to come up with solutions for many of Islamic problems in a modern age. Prince Hassan called on the scholars to delve deep into problems facing Muslim societies and to draw on Islamic principles in their attempt to guide Muslims and lead them towards progress and prosperity. The Prince urged scholars to link the Islamic past with the present, and to base their deliberations and their resolutions on the firm and solid faith of Islam which can guide them in their endeavours. We welcome the Muslim scholars in Jordan and we wish their meeting all success. We also hope that the current meetings will come up with effective solutions for the Muslim communities everywhere.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Islamic modernisation

IN view of current world developments and in the light of the various forms of scientific and technological advances around the world and their effects on the Islamic world we feel that modernisation and development within the Islamic community are required. But as Prince Hassan said at the Fiqh Academy conference, development and progress should be based on the tenets of Islam and Islamic principles. The current meetings of the Fiqh Academy in Amman offers a chance to Muslim scholars and religious leaders to exchange views and ideas on ways for tackling issues that confront the Muslim communities around the world. The scholars are expected to draw up a sound course and firm policy to be adopted by Muslim nations in their endeavours to cope with modern scientific and technological developments. Prince Hassan underlined the importance of the scholars' work and also emphasised the need for removing all elements of weakness and backwardness so that the Muslim community could achieve progress. At the same time, Prince Hassan warned against the current hostile currents of thought and ideologies which should be confronted so that the Islamic society can maintain its balance and its unity and strength.

# Israeli nuclear blackmail and Arab indifference

By Dr. Waleed Sa'di

ISRAELI Prime Minister Shimon Peres on Oct. 6 described reports in the London's Sunday Times about Israel's nuclear weapons stock pile as "sensational" and said Israel would not be the first to introduce such weapons to the Middle East. On face value this Israeli assurance appears comforting to all parties especially to the Arab states except that it is a mere reiteration of previous Israeli position and a photocopy of various Israeli manipulated actions and reactions. In the past, as indeed always, everytime news is leaked about Israeli nuclear capabilities, intentionally we presume, such leakage is always followed by the same Israeli assurances that the reports are either exaggerated or sensational and that they, the Israelis, would not be the first party in the Middle East to introduce nuclear weapons in our region. It is obvious that Israel aims for two objectives: First to have a nuclear impact on the Arab mind and psyche, thus, coercing the Arab side to succumb to the Israeli nuclear blackmail, and secondly, to concurrently raise doubts about the news as well in the Arab mind in order to frustrate any national call for Arab deterrence. It is as if they are aiming to have their cake and eat it as well. The issue for the Arabs then becomes: Will they fall for this trap and continue to sweep the Israeli nuclear threat under the rug on the pretext that there remains doubts that in fact Israel has the nuclear capability reported in the press and which,

by the way, has become a common knowledge, or will the Arab states stand up to truth of the matter and refuse the Israeli assurances as anything but tactical manoeuvres aiming for nothing but the confusion of the Arab national will. If the Israeli prime minister really meant what he said when he cast doubts about the Sunday Times' reports and extended assurances that Israel would not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons, there is but one way to verify such assurances, to allow international inspection of Israeli nuclear facilities and research centres at Dimona or otherwise. It would be indeed in the interest of

Israel as well if nuclear weapons are kept outside our region. If the Arab side is forced to acquire or develop their own nuclear weapons, and this is now a probability and only a matter of time, the stakes for Israel are higher — and it becomes their urgent and pressing long-range interest to have an agreement to keep our region a nuclear free zone. Israel should therefore accept forthwith to forfeit their nuclear capability as of now and before it is too late for all of us in the area.

It is interesting to note also that the Israeli prime minister did not flatly deny the Sunday Times

report and had merely described it as "sensational". This is another way of saying the report is a bit exaggerated and perhaps he meant that Israel does not really have 200 nuclear weapons but rather 120 or so. Also, we have reasons to believe that Shimon Peres has his own definition of nuclear weapons. Maybe, just maybe, he thinks Israeli nuclear weapons are not really nuclear weapons for our purposes because there is no finger on the trigger as yet. Perhaps he thinks they are "peaceful nuclear weapons" developed only to achieve peace.

Whatever the degree of accuracy of the Sunday Times

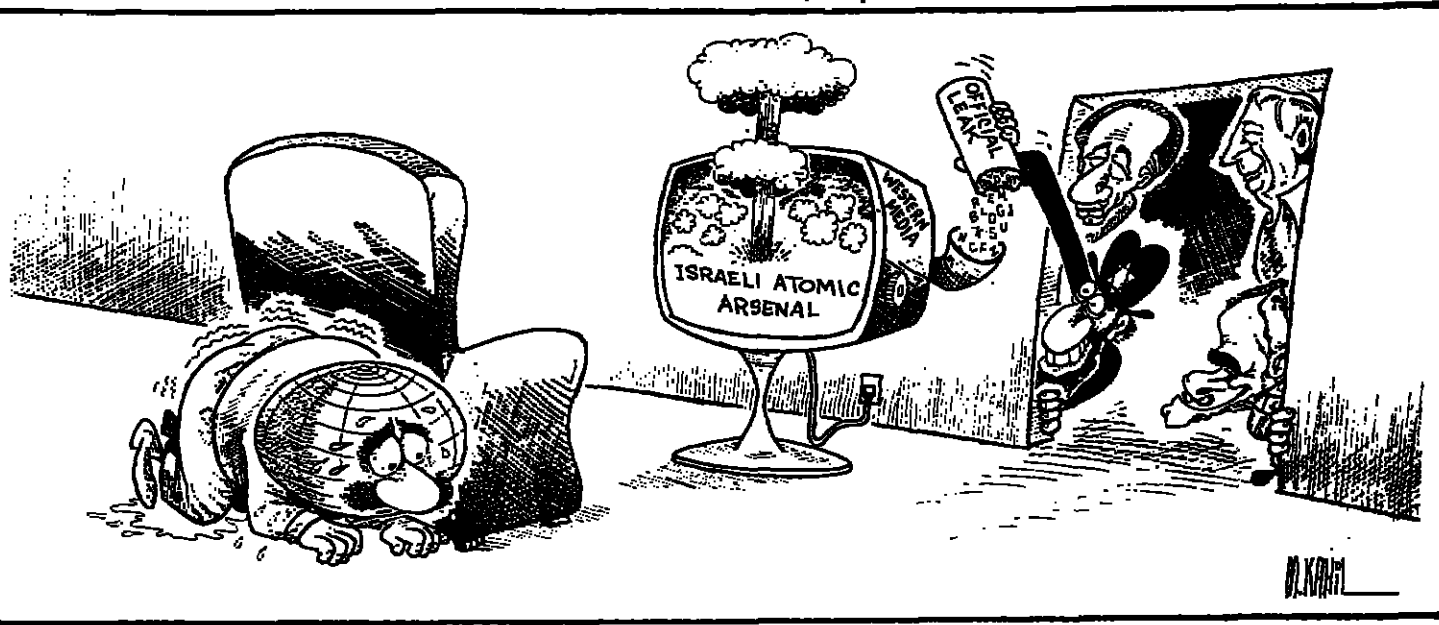
report is and no matter what are the real intentions behind the Israeli prime minister's mini-denial, the Arab governments must awaken to the threat and examine what could be done to afford the Arab side some deterrence whether in the context of a binding and verifiable agreement, which is preferable, or by way of having and developing their own nuclear weapons, which is indeed undesirable.

What could be clearer of Israeli intentions in this regard is the comment made by the Israeli defence establishment to the effect that while Israel would not

be the first to introduce nuclear weapons, it would not be the second (in the region) to use them. Does this imply that in Israel's assessment and judgment the Arab side has also a nuclear capability or a nuclear capability potential. Are they suggesting that the Arabs are on the verge of producing or acquiring nuclear weapons and therefore they are being just cautious and forced to develop their own nuclear weapons, to deter Arab nuclear threat.

But the truth is the truth. The Arab side is still committed to keep nuclear weapons outside our region. We don't have nuclear weapons and we certainly don't intend to have them. Not yet in any case. The truth is also that Israel is a nuclear country and has been for decades and all this double talk of not being the first to introduce nuclear weapons is nothing but another form of disinformation. All the Arab cities are now threatened by Israeli nuclear bombs. The evidence on the Israeli nuclear capabilities is based on photographs gathered by 10 nuclear experts in Britain, United States and elsewhere.

The time is indeed short and the challenge to the Arabs everywhere is indeed grave and ominous. The challenge must also be shared by the international community as well as we await their urgent and serious reaction. What will they do in face of this confirmed danger must in turn determine Arab response.



## U.S.-Nicaraguan relations observed on tenuous level

By Matthew Campbell

Reuter

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's capture of an American involved in secret supply operations for U.S.-backed rebels has underlined the tenuous nature of diplomatic relations between Washington and Managua.

The two countries have been engaged in a fierce war of rhetoric ever since Washington began funneling funds to the so-called contra rebels in 1981, accusing the Sandinista government of spreading Marxist revolution in Central America.

Despite the growing row and the Reagan administration's increasingly open backing of efforts to topple the Sandinistas, diplomatic relations have been maintained, albeit on a superficial level.

The capture of American Eugene Hasenfus, 45, who said he worked in a secret, U.S.-coordinated rebel supply operation based in neighbouring El Salvador, sparked a new round of verbal dispute in which diplomatic niceties appear to have taken a back seat to propaganda efforts, diplomats say.

Nicaraguan foreign minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann told the U.N. General Assembly on Oct. 10 that Nicaragua will put Hasenfus on trial.

Despite repeated requests, U.S. officials say they have been denied consular access to Hasenfus, captured after parachuting to safety from a rebel cargo plane shot down by a Sandinista surface-to-air missile.

A senior State Department official in Washington said this raised doubts over the usefulness of maintaining an embassy in Managua, which diplomats saw as a veiled threat of a rupture.

Even so, most analysts did not believe a cut-off would ensue.

"The relations aren't for discussing trade and cooperation and so on," said one European envoy.

"It's more like maintaining a presence in enemy territory," he

said, adding that both sides found this advantageous — the U.S. for intelligence-gathering activities and Nicaragua for raising funds and publicising its position.

The U.S. embassy here condemned what it referred to as the "ghoulish" manner in which the government handed over remains of two other Americans killed when the C-123 plane crashed into dense jungle 32 kilometres north of the Costa Rican border last Sunday.

A U.S. official said Nicaraguans bearing the coffins of Wallace Blaine Sawyer and William Cooper deposited them at the entrance to the embassy instead of taking them through the gates into the "embassy as had been previously arranged.

Witnesses said the Nicaraguan coffin bearers had been prevented from taking the remains into the embassy because guards refused to open the gates until a crowd of journalists around the entrance to the embassy withdrew.

Diplomats said Nicaragua's delivery of the bodies to the embassy was an unusual step aimed at gaining press coverage in a bid to influence U.S. public opinion against Washington's policy, the diplomats said.

Diplomats said the latest incidents showed both sides to be more interested in propaganda advantages than diplomatic dealings.

They said Washington was eager to portray the government's delay in granting consular access to Hasenfus as an example of what it calls Nicaragua's disregard for human rights.

A European diplomat with wide experience in consular affairs internationally said, however, it was "quite common" for countries to ignore requests for consular access to prisoners.

Nicaragua has described Hasenfus, now being interrogated by the interior ministry, as a prisoner of war, having always maintained his real enemy is Washington, without whose support, it argues, the rebels would no longer exist.

## Rising tension between Chile's military and the church precede Pope's visit

By Richard Waddington

Reuter

SANTIAGO — Relations between the Catholic church and Chilean military rulers have been severely strained by the expulsion of three foreign priests just as preparations get under way for the first papal visit to Chile.

The Catholic church has long been a thorn in the side of the military government of President Augusto Pinochet because of the work of its human rights organisation, and its support for opposition calls for negotiations on a return to democracy.

But expulsion of three French priests, and the implicit warning that more expulsions could follow, under emergency regulations decreed after an attempt on Pinochet's life, have put new strain on the uneasy relationship.

"Things have become very difficult, the expulsion of the priests was a clear warning," said one senior church official who asked not to be named.

The French priests — Pierre Dubois, Daniel Carrette and Jaime Lancelot — were arrested

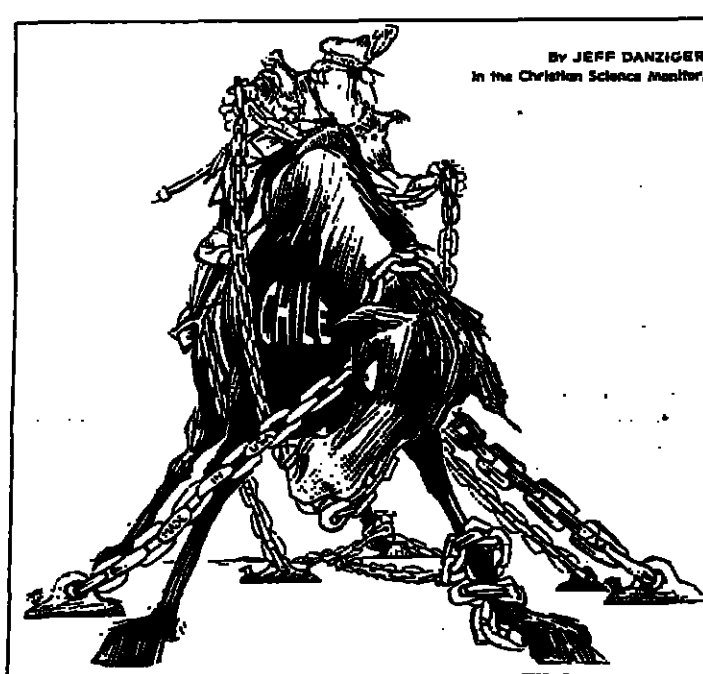
just hours after the military declared a state of siege, alleging the country was in a virtual state of war against Communist insurgency.

The action was condemned by the Chilean Catholic Bishops' conference as "not just painful, but even offensive to the Catholic church."

In one of the fiercest church attacks against the military in recent years, a senior bishop accused the authorities of acting virtually like terrorists by holding opponents without trial under the emergency regulations.

"I would almost say it's a terrorist action, because it seems that the only motive is to cause terror in the rest of the population," said Sergio Contreras, secretary of the Chilean Catholic Bishops' Conference.

But despite the air of



antagonism, senior church officials say there is no question at this stage of the week-long visit by Pope John Paul next April being cancelled.

The state of siege, under which special permission would be needed for papal masses, imposed initially for 90 days, although it could be renewed for a further period if the military deemed it necessary.

The Pope's visit is seen as injecting a new element of uncertainty into the confused Chilean political scene.

"Who knows what could happen when the Pope speaks of reconciliation and human rights before vast crowds in Santiago," said one senior churchman.

The Chilean church has found itself thrust increasingly into the political limelight since the 1973 military coup.

"There are only two really national institutions in Chile at the moment. One is the armed forces and the other is the Catholic church," said Sergio Bitar, a leader of the opposition Christian

left party.

As a result, the church has inevitably been forced to act as a partial substitute for the political parties, which have been officially banned for the past 13 years.

The church moved openly into the political arena last year when the Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago, Juan Francisco Fresno, launched a surprise political initiative aimed at bringing Chile's squabbling opposition parties together behind a common platform.

The resulting national accord was signed by 12 opposition parties ranging from the right to the moderate left. Although it was rejected by Pinochet as "incoherent," it was arguably the most significant opposition move in the past 13 years.

But it is through the church's activity in the slums of Santiago and its defence of human rights that the sharpest clashes with the government have come.

The three priests who were expelled worked in the poor district of La Victoria, one of the

most notorious hotbeds of anti-government protests.

In expelling the French clerics, the government accused them of "multiple illegal acts." But local priests said they believed the government had long been seeking an excuse to expel the polemical Dubois, who a number of times physically tried to prevent troops entering the district on protest days.

But it is the church's human rights organisation, the Solidarity Vicariate, which has often had to bear the brunt of the military's wrath.

The Vicariate, which monitors cases of human rights abuses and offers legal and social help to victims, has frequently been denounced by Pinochet as a hive of subversion.

A Vicariate doctor and lawyer spent three months in jail earlier this year accused of violating national security laws after treating a left-wing guerrilla, wounded in a shootout with police. The man had said he was a victim of a criminal assault.

A number of Solidarity workers received death threats after the attempt to kill Pinochet and at least two narrowly avoided being kidnapped by men claiming to be plainclothes police. The government has denied any official involvement.

Ironically, the government greeted with relief Fresno's appointment three years ago to succeed the combative Cardinal Silva Henríquez as leader of the church in Chile. "My prayers have been answered," Pinochet's wife said.

The burly 72-year-old cardinal from a quiet northern province had the reputation of being a conservative. But he has taken a firm stand on behalf of the Vicariate and the slum priests, while continuing to advocate moderation.

"The government can be in no doubt that it is facing an opponent," said one of his aides.

## De Cuellar faces troubled times at U.N. during his second term

By Anthony Goodman

Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — Javier Perez de Cuellar heads into a second term as secretary general of a United Nations in deep trouble.

He has warned that its worst-ever financial crisis, caused by the failure of many members to pay their dues, jeopardises the very existence of the organisation. Politically, it remains at a low ebb with more and more nations turning away from multilateral to bilateral diplomacy.

Partly because the members did not want a change at the top in troubled times but mainly because he enjoys their full confidence and there was no better alternative, Perez de Cuellar was unanimously recommended by the Security Council on Oct. 10 to serve another five years in office.

The new term begins on January 1. Less than three weeks later, on January 19, he will be 57 years old, the oldest secretary general the organisation has had. He underwent a quadruple

bypass last July following heart trouble and says he feels reinvigorated for the tasks ahead.

The secretary generalship, to which he was first appointed in January 1982, is the pinnacle of a diplomatic career that began more than 40 years ago when he became a student-clerk in the Peruvian foreign ministry.

In the interim, he served his country as ambassador to Venezuela, the Soviet Union, Poland, Switzerland and the United Nations, and held lower-ranking diplomatic posts in France, Britain, Bolivia and Brazil.

His first contact with the United Nations was as a member of the Peruvian delegation to the first session of the General Assembly held in London in 1946.

In the years before his election as chief, he held a number of senior appointments with the world organisation.

These included a stint as U.N. special representative in Cyprus, from 1975 to 1977 — a post he earned partly because of the

skilful way he presided over the Security Council, as the permanent representative of Peru, when a 1974 coup on the island precipitated a Turkish intervention.

Later, as a U.N. undersecretary general, he was trouble-shooter on the Afghanistan problem for Kurt Waldheim, then secretary general.

Perez de Cuellar was born in Lima in 1920, the son of a businessman. An only child, he was about five years old when his father died. Intending to become a lawyer, he developed an interest in diplomacy when, as a 20-year-old student at Lima's Catholic University, he obtained a part-time job as a clerk at the foreign ministry.

After getting a law degree and taking a professional examination, he entered Peru's diplomatic service in 1944.

By the end of the year he was posted to Paris, arriving in the French capital during the heady months immediately after its liberation from Nazi occupation. In addition to his native

Spanish, he speaks excellent French, fluent in accented English, and Portuguese, acquired during service in Brazil. He also has a good command of Italian.

A somewhat retiring figure, the courtly, grey-haired diplomat describes himself as a "very calm person" who does not get excited and never shouts — an assessment confirmed by his aides. But he occasionally displays flashes of sarcasm dealing with reporters.

"First of all, I should like to thank you for letting me know that I have been criticised — I did not know that," he once told a correspondent who asked why he had not acted more promptly on a certain issue.

Perez de Cuellar was a compromise candidate for the post of secretary general after Kurt Waldheim was vetoed 16 times by China in his quest for an unprecedented third term.

Peking had insisted it was time the U.N. was again headed by a diplomat from a developing country.

As a Latin American, Perez de

Cuellar had impeccable Third World credentials although, ironically, the Peruvian senate a few months earlier had vetoed his appointment as ambassador to Brazil.

Before Waldheim the world body had been led by U Thant of Burma, Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden and Trygve Lie, a Norwegian.

Perez de Cuellar was keenly aware that the U.N. he inherited, though more than three times the size of the 51-nation organisation built on the ashes of World War II, had lost much of its diplomatic clout. Instead of taking collective action to keep the peace, it was often condemned to collective inaction due to East-West differences and other rivalries.

But while the U.N.'s main deliberative organs, the Security Council and General Assembly, serve more often as arenas for waging battles than for solving problems, he still believes the secretary general can play a useful role if he is careful not to overstep political bounds.

Both Lie and Hammarskjöld were boycotted by the Soviet Union after taking independent actions that offended Moscow.

Widely respected as a decent, honourable man, Perez de Cuellar found a need for his personal intervention when fighting erupted between Argentina and Britain over the Falkland Islands in April 1982, just months after he took office.

Although he failed to halt the bloodshed, he was applauded for his herculean efforts involving intensive negotiating sessions with the two nations' U.N. envoys.

Perez de Cuellar remains acutely aware of the limitations of his office. He once told a reporter: "I am not a person who wants to play the principal role and to be the protagonist in every negotiation."

"The secretary general has to be a very judicious person in the sense that he must not take initiatives if he realises that at a particular stage there is nothing he can do."



# Frankfurt Book Fair: 'Hectic,' 'exciting,' 'essential'

By Ferdinand Protzman

FRANKFURT — Robert E. Roistacher was at the Frankfurt Book Fair this month for the first time, selling the rights to what he called "this year's hot money book" — Thomas Naylor's "Peekaboo Finance and the Politics of Debt."

It was a wearying experience for the head of the Roistacher Literary Agency of New York.

"The fair is a bit overwhelming, but I'm getting it under control," he said, nervously glancing at his watch while waiting to set up another meeting with a French publisher. "I'm losing weight," he complained. "Tomorrow I'll have to punch more holes in my belt. There's no time to eat or socialise."

"But," he said, "I'll sell this book in every major language."

Mr. Roistacher's determination has been magnified thousands of times here for five and a half days. Every fall, the Frankfurt Book Fair, the world's largest and most important publishing event, grips the city with bibliomania.

Waves of exhibitors and visitors snarl traffic, commandeer taxis, jam shops, bars and restaurants and fill hotels for miles around. Restaurants chalk "We speak English" on their outdoor menus, whether they do or not. Hotels raise rates and locals grumble at the invasion, while raking in the money.

At the fairgrounds, on the northwest side of town, visitors file past row upon row of booths and exhibits in four enormous, steel-and-glass halls. The displays

range from one-man, one-table operations to elaborate mock bookstores put up by the world's major publishing houses and by nations ranging from Albania to Zimbabwe.

But beyond the carnival atmosphere and milling crowds, another fair is taking place. This fair, unseen by most visitors, is what brings the publishing world to Frankfurt year after year. It determines which books will be published when, by whom and, most importantly, for how much money.

All of this takes place 19 miles from the city of Mainz, where Johann Gutenberg in 1455 published the first book printed with movable type.

The 38th annual fair, which ended Oct. 6, featured 6,920 publishers from 84 countries, showing 320,000 titles. It was a far cry from the inaugural gathering of 205 German publishers in Frankfurt in 1949.

The 1986 edition was spread over 114,600 square yards of floor at the Frankfurt fair grounds. The centre-piece for the 190,000 visitors was a cultural exhibit titled "India — Change in Continuity," presenting works by Indian authors and books about the country written by foreigners.

The most distinctive exhibit at the current fair was from China. Qin Zhongjun, vice president of China International Book Trading Corp., who heads the contingent, described his exhibit as "a replica of an ancient Chinese garden, with a moon gate and traditional Chinese bookshelves." The

red-lacquered walls, topped with pagoda-shaped lanterns in green and black, will be back next year because they were popular, he said.

Despite the fair having grown remarkably since its inception, access is still the key. The leaders of the publishing world come to Frankfurt for easy access to foreign publishers, agents, manuscripts, ideas and information. The show is secondary.

There is hurly-burly, high-pressure atmosphere that leaves most participants physically exhausted by fair's end. Days begin at 8 a.m. The exhibits close at 6 p.m. The cocktail parties, receptions, dinners and discussions last into the early morning.

"It's a masochistic fair," said Verity Russell of the Publication Service at the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. By Sunday, she said, "everyone is so tired they're saying they'll never come here again. But it is the biggest book fair in the world and you have to come. You do business you wouldn't do anywhere else."

The business is buying and selling book rights. Publishers generally purchase rights against royalties, putting up a certain sum of money for the rights to publish a book but only paying royalties to the original publisher after sales have equaled the initial payout.

Few contracts are signed at the fair. That takes place at home, where the environment is less hectic. There is, however, an

unwritten code of honour. If a publisher says he wants 5,000 copies of a book, that is a deal. "You have to keep your word once you get home," Ms. Russell said.

But the pressure to buy and sell has lessened in the past ten years, fair veterans said.

"It's changed," said Sherry Arden, president and publisher of William Morrow & Co. Inc. of New York. "We used to come and sell and there was the hysteria of buying books, the huge auctions of rights for big money. Now you come, show your wares, talk about the future, meet with agents and publishers, find out who publishes which authors. You may not buy any rights. This year the main topic isn't books and authors, but the companies that have been bought and sold."

The hottest topic has been the recent acquisition of Doubleday & Co. by the West German publishing giant, Bertelsmann AG, for an estimated \$500 million. Mrs. Arden sees that move "changing the face of American publishing," by making Bertelsmann the second-largest publisher in the United States.

The auctions of years past did not involve open bidding for book rights. Mrs. Arden said, but competitive negotiations between publishers for the rights to books such as Mohammad Ali's autobiography or Judith Krantz's novel "Princess Daisy." In the mid-1970s the rights to such works sold for \$1 million to \$2 million.

Larry Hughes, president of New York-based Hearst Books, said the "big-book, big-money" days at the fair had vanished because of improved communications between publishers and more aggressive marketing strategies. Much of the selling takes place on trips or by phone, rather than at the fair, he said.

"You don't discover anything at the fair anymore," said Ghislaine Bavoillot, senior editor for home and leisure at Flammarion, a large, family-owned French publishing house. "When I first came here 15 years ago, that was what it was about. There was incredible suspense and tension. You were always worried that someone had found something. Now, because of better communications we all know what we're doing."

But coming to Frankfurt is essential for other reasons, Ms. Bavoillot said. For one, it is an inexpensive way to see dummies, mockups of books in progress, providing her with a good picture of trends in her area of interest.

Cost-effectiveness is also important to Times Books International of Singapore, said Shirley Hew, assistant general manager.

As Ms. Hew spoke, an elderly, Eastern European couple interrupted, asking if she was interested in a book on needlework.

"Distribution or publishing?" Ms. Hew said. "Publishing no, distribution maybe." The couple were seeking a publisher. They

wandered away into the crowd.

Authors pushing their books are a rare sight in the international publisher's hall, but Ms. Hew said the incident illustrates what happens at the fair.

"It seems crazy, but three things ran instantly through my mind. Are needwork books the new hot thing? What if someone else takes it? Have I seen anything like it?"

Cheap publicity is another major attraction of the fair, since 7,000 journalists roam the halls and hotels.

For Lynn Nesbit, senior vice president at International Creative Management in New York, her third Frankfurt Book Fair is important for "positioning." It is a bit easier, she conceded, when you are regarded by your peers as one of the top literary agents.

Sam Vaughn, head of the literary department of Random House Inc. said the Frankfurt Book Fair was most valuable as "an intense meeting ground of talk and ideas."

"There are two fairs, the visible and the invisible at Frankfurt," he said. "The visible fair is what the public sees in the booths. But what really matters are the books you don't see, books that are being written, books that are just completed and books that are just being talked about. What you see at Frankfurt is already old. The excitement for us is seeing what is coming one, two or five years down the road" — International Herald Tribune.

## Randa Habib's Corner

### Simple nostalgia

THE charm of a country like Jordan lies in its size. It is true that vast, huge countries are impressive but they are often also impersonal. Jordan has a unique character — people know each other or know of each other — it is like a big family.

At one time, not so long ago, life in Jordan was simple because in a family one does not need to show off and people had always enough because their taste was simple.

The sparkling, the complicated, the costly, the rare, were not things you could find in Jordan's markets because there were no customers to acquire such things. Until one day "modernisation" came upon us. Jordan grew into a sophisticated society and people, through travel and information, got acquainted with the world. The world was to be conquered and Jordanians flew out to meet it — each coming back home with a piece of that world to show. And while the country "developed" more and more every day, there were too many things to acquire. Everybody wanted to have the best and the latest. And the best and the latest were displayed. But, of course, in order to get the latest, one had to have more money.

Thus the fever of money grew — lands and properties were not enough anymore to produce "cash" — and in order to have the cash, people started thinking of new ways to obtain money. Quick profit was the favourite, but of course the riskiest. Some people got harmed, suffered losses and felt insecure.

That was the price of material development. I wish that today's Amman could become once again the Amman I knew: A healthy city, where people had simple tastes to match their simple lives. After all, who needs the kind of development we are witnessing?

## Petra and the Nabataeans

By Rami G. Khouri

Special to the Jordan Times

Petra, Discovering a Treasure. Text by Michael Berthud and Penelope Hatch, photographs by Ali Kettanah and Piergiorgio Sclaranidis, published by Arabesque Int., Torino, Italy (1985), 142 pp. English, French and German texts.

THIS is an attractive, well produced book that will be especially valued for its quality photography, and should find a steady audience of people who will buy it either as a souvenir to take home or as a gift to offer.

The first 87 pages in English include one of the finest collections of photographs of Petra that I have ever seen — and having just finished a book on Petra myself, I've probably seen most of them, if not all. The layout of the photos takes full advantage of their beauty and technical virtuosity, and some of the two-page spreads are quite stunning — particularly the ones of the Djinn blocks, the palace tomb and the city centre.

The English text is followed by a 25-page section in French, and a 23-page section in German. These two do not have any photographs with them, so a French or German reader will have to refer back to the first half of the book to see the photographs that accompany the text.

The text itself is a standard review of the information on the main monuments that a visitor sees on a one- or two-day visit to Petra, though it is slightly marred by more proofreading mistakes than one would have expected in a book that is otherwise beautifully designed and produced.

The content adds nothing new to the information on Petra and the Nabataeans, and in some cases repeats misconceptions that date from the early days of the century (such as that the theatre was a Roman theatre, while in fact archaeological investigations have now shown that it was originally designed and carved/built by the Nabataeans in the first century A.D., and only refurbished under Roman rule after 106 A.D.).

The book starts off with 15 pages about the earliest settlements at Petra, the Nabataean dynasty, relations with Rome, Nabataean language, ceramics, water technology, religion and cult, and the architectural styles of Nabataean monuments. The next 60 pages include the photographs and brief descriptions about most of the main monuments, without any attempt to describe some of the interesting monuments off the main tourist routes.

To do it justice, however, this book is not designed as a comprehensive guide book to be carried around the site during a visit, because of its large format and its treatment only of the main monuments along the beaten tracks. It is a book to be reviewed and enjoyed at home, before and after one has been to Petra.

For its price of JD 6.750, it is a good buy, one that I would recommend highly as a souvenir to take home and look at every time you recall that special feeling you had when you first came upon the Khazneh, or reached the Deir after an hour's climb and looked back towards the centre of the Petra basin below you.

This is one of the few books I know whose colour photographs capture the full splendour of Petra, and do justice to the combination of its natural beauty and the stone-working genius of the Nabataeans. For Petra, after all, an experience of discovery, awe, and much cooling and aching.

This book's main value is that it captures that sense of wonder and amazement that everybody experiences when visiting Petra for the first or fifteenth time.

Another noteworthy aspect of this book is that it is published by a Jordanian-owned publishing house in Italy, and thus represents one of the few times that Jordanians have ventured into the publishing business on a professional scale. One hopes that the Arabesque company, controlled by Mr. Usama Sha'sha' and associates, will produce more books of this kind, particularly if this would allow competent Jordanian writers and photographers to have their work published by a local publisher.

After this book, with its large format, good quality paper, fine binding and handsome layout, we look forward to more of the same, though with slightly more attention paid to the text.

## Iraq restoring Babylon to former glory

BABYLON — White dust swirls from salt flats by the Euphrates as Iraqi archaeologists and foreign workers toil in scorching heat to restore Babylon's crumbling ruins to their lost splendour.

In soaring temperatures, workers from China, South Korea, Egypt and Sudan strengthen decayed foundations and begin to rebuild the city which flourished for 15 centuries.

For President Saddam Hussein, reconstructing King Nebuchadnezzar's once-mighty capital is more than a project to attract tourists — the aim is also to inspire his people in the costly and grueling war with Iran, now in its seventh year.

"The President has signed an open cheque to reconstruct the ancient city and revive the marvellous shape it had before the Persian aggression which destroyed it more than 20 centuries ago," Babylon's governor, Mr. Arif Gita Suhail, said.

He would not estimate the

project's cost but said the government had spent an initial 8.5 million dinars (\$19.8 million) in the last year on a huge "tourist city" rising near the site, 56 miles south of Baghdad.

Mr. Suhail said that hotels, restaurants, recreation centres, playgrounds, theatres and cinemas — many designed to echo ancient Babylonian architecture — would cluster in "the biggest tourist city in the Middle East."

The rebuilding of Babylon is based on ancient Sumerian and Babylonian inscriptions and drawings. The main hotel in the tourist city will resemble the ziggurat, a temple housed in a giant terraced pyramid, in the legendary Hanging Gardens — one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

The gardens were a series of roof gardens laid out in terraces irrigated by water pumped from the Euphrates. Although they are mentioned in the Bible and by classical authors no certain traces of them have ever been found.

Their creation has been

attributed to Nebuchadnezzar, who is said to have had them constructed as a gift for his Median wife, Amytis, because she missed the mountains and greenery of home.

Nebuchadnezzar ruled an empire which covered Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq) and much of the Fertile Crescent. He spent 43 years rebuilding Babylon, but his reign ended when the Persians captured the city in 539-538 B.C.

Alexander the Great died here in 322 B.C., possibly of malaria, and his dream of turning Babylon into the capital of a world empire living at peace died with him. The city fell to ruin, and the fine clay bricks baked by Nebuchadnezzar's slave workers were carried off to make new buildings.

Now, only scattered piles of earth and fragments of patterned bricks lie amid the foundations and lower walls excavated by German archaeologists early this century.

Corrosive salts and a high

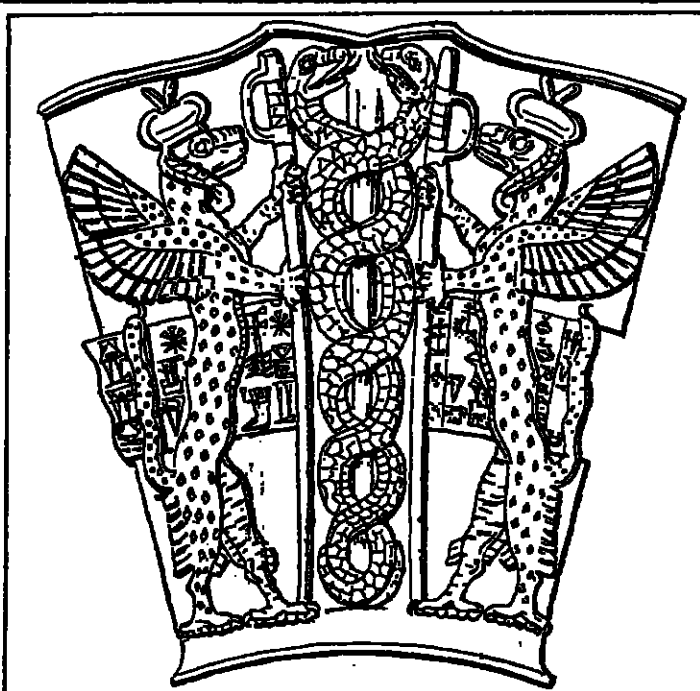
water table had threatened to destroy even these remains, but officials said that the government had done much to dry them out.

Iraqi archaeologists are using original bricks and specially-made modern ones to restore buildings like the 300-foot-high ziggurat dedicated to Babylon's chief deity, Marduk. Alexander's Greek theatre and two temples have already been restored.

Mr. Suhail said that most of today's reconstruction work would be completed by the middle of next year.

Plans include the rehabilitation of Nebuchadnezzar's coronation hall and rebuilding his brick-and-bitumen processional way "E-bur-Shabu (the foe shall not pass)." This leads to the great Ishtar gate, named after the Babylonian and Assyrian goddess of beauty and love, and decorated with a succession of strange carved animals.

The head of Babylon's archaeology department, Mr. Wahby Abdul Razzaq Rashid reads the inscription carved on an



Decorated vase from ancient Babylon

ancient brick. "I, Nebuchadnezzar, built this building to be close to the goddess Ishtar, who might benefit me in the next world."

His palace lies in dust and his capital, a byword for luxury and decadence in the ancient world, still awaits the tourists expected to admire its modern replica.

## Speck of light brings clues about origins of the universe

By Caludia Rader

CAMBRIDGE, England — The discovery of the farthest object known to man, a faint glimmer on the fringe of the cosmos, is exciting scientists with the prospect of new clues about the origins and the fate of the universe.

Astronomers say the discovery last month has extended the boundaries of the known universe offering scientists the chance of looking even further back towards its infant days.

The object is a quasar — the turbulent core of a galaxy — so distant that its light has taken more than 13 billion years to reach earth.

British astronomers Stephen Warren and Paul Hewett, who spotted the faint speck from telescope photographs, hope it will shed light on the aftermath of the "big bang" — the massive explosion which most scientists believe created the universe — and the "big crunch" which many theorise will end it.

"One of the great questions of cosmology is when did structures start collapsing and forming galaxies and this discovery may help us answer that," Hewett told Reuters at Cambridge University's Institute of Astronomy.

In the institute's tree-shaded buildings surrounded by fields and farms, Warren and Hewett use the

latest technology to analyse a set of photographic plates taken by the British Schmidt telescope in Siding Springs, Australia.

"The light coming from this quasar was emitted when the universe was only about one tenth of its age — it's the first quasar known to have been formed," Hewett said.

Quasars are the most luminous objects in the universe — prodigiously energetic objects whose core has a mass 100 million times that of the sun and which give off as much light as 100 galaxies like the Milky Way.

Scientists believe quasars may have been among the first objects created after the universe began in a massive explosion of dust and gas 15 to 20 billion years ago and could have been the earliest form of ordinary galaxies.

Because of the immense distance the quasar's light has had to travel, the images Hewett and Warren examined in August show events which happened in the universe's infancy, nearly 10 billion years before the solar system came into being.

Warren said analysing this earliest cosmic activity will tell scientists more about what kind of matter existed in the earliest days of the universe.

It may even provide a new piece in another great cosmological puzzle: How will the universe end?

Many scientists believe it will keep hurtling outward forever;

others believe it has enough density to stop expanding and will eventually come rushing back together in a colossal "big crunch."

"The question of what the universe will do is really a question of its history. The further we look into its past, the further we can see into its future," said Paul Muxdin, director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory's giant telescope at La Palma in the Canary Islands.

He said the discovery would encourage scientists to take a closer look at the skies for objects even older than the new record-holder.

Part of the secret to Warren and Hewett's discovery is a large black box housed in the institute's

computer building: a laser-operated machine which minutely scans some 200,000 specks of light on the photographic plates.

The machine — an automated plate measuring facility — analyses the spectrum of each speck and records redshift, an astronomical measure of how fast an object is moving away from us. Redshift measures how light is modified as the object emitting it hurtles through space and has an effect similar to the way the pitch of an ambulance siren changes as the vehicle speeds past an observer.

The fastest objects — those with the highest redshifts — are also the farthest and oldest. Several

quasars have been found with redshifts up to 3.8, but scientists once considered crossing the 4-redshift barrier as unachievable.

Using a special computer programme to analyse the taped data, Warren and Hewett were able to narrow their search to about a dozen candidates which they took back to Siding Springs for a closer look through the more powerful Anglo-Australian Telescope (ATT).

Warren described the final weeding out as very pressured. Analysis of the universe's faintest objects requires clear, moonless skies and specific sections of the sky are only visible for one to two months a year.

The team had a three-day observation slot on the ATT, which is booked up months in advance. A streak of bad weather can mean a year's wait before a second try.

But after an unsuccessful first night, Warren recounted, the record-breaking redshift 4.01 quasar was singled out.

Now Warren is designing a broader and more sophisticated search to determine how many other quasars exist at the same distance or farther. At this time next year, the team will return to Australia with about 200 candidates — and possibly come back with another record-breaker.

## Iraqi collective farm — a symbol of women's liberation

By Subhy Haddad

Reuters

BAGHDAD — A collective farm on fertile land just west of Baghdad has become a symbol of women's liberation — Iraqi style.

"It is a women's society, where no man may step foot," said Jihada Shimiran Abadi, leader of the 190-hectare farm she operates with 180 peasant women.

Jihada said she founded the farm 14 years ago with government financial help and support from the Iraqi Women's Federation to test the potential of peasant women to share in the

country's development. In Iraq, as in most Muslim countries, a woman's role traditionally is in the home. But war with Iran has allowed many Iraqi women to take over jobs normally done by men.

The number of women working in government offices and major industries has increased with the military conscription of hundreds of thousands of men since the Gulf war started in 1980.

At "Mazra'at Al Nisa'a" (the women's farm), 20 kilometres west of Baghdad, modern techniques are used under plans set by the agriculture ministry. Jihada, a 50-year-old married

woman, told Reuters. Farm products, mainly vegetables and cereals, including an annual wheat harvest in excess of 1,200 tons, are sold by the peasant workers to the government and local merchants. About 400 kilos of pure honey are also produced each year.

Each peasant worker receives a portion of the crop and a minimum monthly wage of about 120 dinars (\$398), above average for a government worker with eight years of service.

"The figure is minimum... some of them make more than 200 dinars (\$640), plus a percentage from the profit the farm makes,"

Jihada said. Married peasant workers live rent-free with their families in nearby houses. There is a farm kindergarten for small children, while others go to school.

Each house, with two bedrooms, is furnished with a colour television, an air-cooler, refrigerator, deep-freeze and gas-cooker.

All the farm members have completed literacy eradication courses, while some have moved to primary and secondary education, Jihada said.

But, despite the farm's success, there are no known plans to open more.

## Combating crib death

From The German Research Service, Bonn

PROF. Marianne Schlafke of Ruhr University Bochum has succeeded in tracing the causes of the "sudden infant death syndrome." As part of a special research programme, financed jointly by the German Research Association and the Protestant Hospital in Mülheim/Ruhr, Schlafke has been testing children from the risk groups since 1981. Systematic measurements and microscopic examinations show that in "cradle victims" the brain

structures regulating respiration were not adequately developed after birth. If symptoms such as breathing disorders, paling at the corners of the mouth, or a slightly bluish complexion during feeding occur, it can be determined whether breathing is underdeveloped and what countermeasures can be taken. In acute cases, the respiratory mechanism can be activated by stimulating the nervous system with light, oxygen, or other measures. Dr. Schlafke has also developed special calisthenics and exercises to strengthen the muscles of the respiratory system.

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## Sweden, Portugal draw in European soccer play

LISBON, Portugal (Agencies) — Sweden held off a spirited Portuguese side Sunday for a 1-1 (0-0) draw in a rain-soaked qualifying match for the European Soccer Championship.

The Swedes showed determination, and actually took the lead early on in the second period, but the hosts equalised in an encouraging display of an entirely new national lineup.

Ironically, first to make the scoreboard was Swedish striker Glenn Strömberg, formerly contracted by Portugal's Benfica. A fluke in a match till then dominated by the hard-running Portuguese put the ball before the Swede, now playing for Italy's Atlanta, who then made it past a confused defence into the net of Porto's Ze Beto five minutes into the new half.

Redoubled efforts by the local side to score took a full 17 minutes to bear fruit, as Sub Coelho of Boavista charged through the able Swedish defenders to equalise the European Championship Group 2 encounter at 67 minutes.

### Soviets beat France

The Soviet Union dealt a massive blow to France's hopes of retaining the European Soccer Championship when it won 2-0 here Sunday night in a Group Three qualifying match.

Igor Belanov, scourge of defences in this year's World Cup finals in Mexico, pounced in the 68th minute for the first goal and Vasily Rats scored the second 11 minutes later to propel the Soviet Union to the top of the group with three points from two games.

France, who — like the Soviet Union — managed only a draw in Iceland last month, found itself bottom of the table and its chances of defending its European crown in West Germany in 1988 severely dented.

It was a sad return for European footballer of the year Michel Platini, making his first appearance for France since it was beaten by West Germany in the World Cup semifinals in Guadalajara on June 25.

And it brought the first defeat for France at the Parc Des Princes stadium — scene of its European championship triumph in 1984 — since Poland defeated it 4-0 in a friendly in August 1982.

The last time the two teams met in the World Cup heat of Leon, the resultant 1-1 draw was sufficient to see both through to the second round. But, with only one team

qualifying from each group in this European championship, France had been pinning its hopes on an outright victory.

The Soviet Union, however, have not been beaten by France since 1972 and it frustrated its hosts Sunday night in an exciting full-blooded contest in which three players were booked — Rats and defender Oleg Kuznetsov in the 39th and 45th minutes and French central defender Basile Boli in the 85th for a foul on Belanov.

The Soviet Union would have established an earlier hold on proceedings but for a slice of luck enjoyed by France in the 14th minute. A fierce drive from defender Alexander Chivadze thudded against the foot of the right post and bounced back off goalkeeper Joel Bats only to strike the post again.

With both sides in lively and determined mood, the battle grew increasingly intense and Bessonov had to be replaced by Vagiz Khidiyatulin after a clash with Manuel Amoros which sent the Soviet defender to the sidelines for treatment.

Platini, whose influence on the game in his 70th international appearance, was strongest in the first half, was angered by decisions of Italian referee Paolo Casarin, but came desperately close to giving his side the lead after he was fouled 10 metres outside the area.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Anderson wins Grand Prix cycling

CHAVILLE, France (AP) — Phil Anderson of Australia won the sprint to the finish Sunday in the Grand Prix D'Automne, the last classic on the cycling calendar this year, posing out Frenchmen Jean-Louis Pélissier and Charly Mottet. Under a brilliantly sunny autumn sky, Anderson covered the 253.5-kilometre distance from Creteil to Chaville in a time of 6 hours 13 minutes and 7 seconds.

### McEnroe, Curren advance to finals

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona (AP) — Top-seeded John McEnroe breezed to a straight-set victory over fourth-seeded David Pate in Saturday's semifinals of the \$279,000 WCT Scottsdale Open and will play third-seeded Kevin Curren for the championship Sunday.

### Djibouti's Salah wins Paris Race

PARIS (AP) — Ahmad Salah of Djibouti, two-time winner of the Paris Marathon, won the eighth 20 kilometres of Paris Race Sunday, finishing in a time of 57 minutes and 19 seconds. The 29-year-old Salah headed Alessio Faustini of Italy, in 57:48, and Frenchman Jacques Lefrand, in 57:50.

### Winds for postponement of America's Cup

FREMANTLE, Australia (R) — Strong winds forecast to rise to gale force Sunday forced the postponement of the eighth day of racing in the America's Cup challenger elimination series.

### Rizzo wins women's Japan open

GAMO, Japan (AP) — Pati Rizzo of the United States regained the lead with birdies on the 15th and 16th holes in strong winds and a drizzle Sunday, and won the Takara Invitation Golf Tournament by three strokes. Rizzo's final round 72 gave her a five-under-par 283 total over the 5,983-yard, par-72 Gamu Country Club Course in western Japan.

### Cricket match ends in draw

BARODA, India (AP) — A three-day cricket match between Australia and India's regional champion, Delhi, ended in a tame draw Sunday. Australian batsmen Greg Dyer and Dave Gilbert hit their maiden centuries in first-class cricket as Australia overhauled Delhi's first innings total of 385 for 8 declared.

## Graf defeats Sukova for European tennis title

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP) — West German teenage tennis star Steffi Graf fought back after a shaky start to defeat Czechoslovakia's Helena Sukova, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4 to win the \$150,000 European Indoors Women's Tournament on Sunday.

In the decisive set, top-seeded Graf twice overturned her final opponent's advantage and won the last four games in a row. She defeated Sukova on the first

match ball. "I didn't get nervous when I was behind 4-2 in the last set," Graf said. "I just stayed completely relaxed."

Graf, ranked third-best female player worldwide at age 17, had stormed into the final without serious challenge and initially had trouble adjusting to the second-seeded Sukova, 21.

Sukova, a defeated singles finalist in this year's U.S. Open, dominated especially at the net and capitalised on Graf's weaker backhand. Graf appeared rattled, missed several passing shots and conceded her first set in the tourney, 6-4.

"Sukova was very strong at the start, and my forehand wasn't so good," Graf said. But after dropping the first game in the second set, she turned the tables to take a 4-1 lead. Sukova faltered, conceding the 3-1 on a double fault and the set on a break.

In the third set, Graf appeared to lose concentration but found her cool to even out a two-game deficit.

## Lebanese team wins 2-day Lebanon rally

BEIRUT (R) — Drivers who braved the risk of a sudden flare-up in Lebanon's 11-year-old civil war ended a gruelling two-day rally through the mountains northeast of Beirut Sunday.

The 902-kilometre route crisscrossed mountains held by rightist militiamen and sometimes shelled by their opponents.

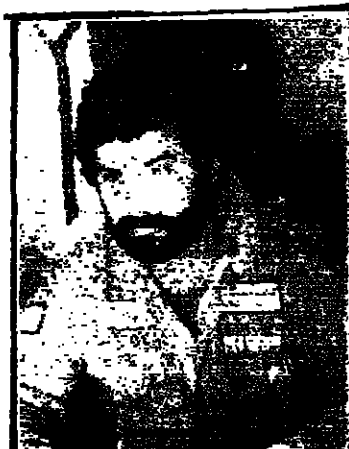
Militiamen with automatic rifles helped police to provide security but witnesses said no violence marred the event, which drew hundreds of spectators.

The rally, which attracted drivers from seven countries — France, Italy, Cyprus, Oman, Kuwait, Jordan and Lebanon — was won by Lebanon's Billy Karam and Joe Soghini in a Porsche 911.

They covered more than 400 kilometres to win the second stage in four hours and 39 minutes.

Kuwait's Michel Saleh and Hassan Ibn Shandour were second in an Opel Ascona, with Oman's Tony Georgio and Christos Panayiotis third in a Nissan 240.

The rugged terrain took its toll. Only 28 cars out of 58 entrants



Michel Saleh... placed second finished the course.

The race, the first to attract foreign teams for several years, was organised by the Automobile and Touring Club of Lebanon (ATCL) and sponsored by a U.S. tobacco company.

"The drivers did not face major problems... Only four cars crashed with no casualties," an ATCL official said.

The winners will receive a silver trophy donated by Lebanon's President Amin Gemayel, a race organiser said.

## Swiss Umberg wins Melbourne Marathon

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — Swiss champion Richard Umberg, a self-confessed marathon addict, broke through for his first international victory in Sunday's Melbourne Marathon.

Umberg, 36, staged a stunning comeback in the final third of the race to overhaul leading runner Umbe Sias of Tanzania and Jerzy Skarzynski of Poland.

He went on to win in the glow time of 2 hours 17 minutes 21 seconds — more than six minutes outside the race record held by American Bill Rogers.

Sias finished second in 2:17:48, two minutes ahead of Skarzynski, who could not better his third placing in the 1984 Melbourne Marathon.

Umberg, from Berne, was running his 45th marathon and it was the 20th time he'd run below two minutes 20 seconds for the 42.195 kilometres distance.

Tani Ruckie, an Australian-based Canadian, won the women's race and slashed ten minutes off her previous best with a time of 2:36:06.

More than 5000 runners competed in the event, which started at the seaside suburb of Frankston and finished outside the Victorian Arts Centre on the banks of the Yarra River in downtown Melbourne.

After 30 kilometres, Skarzynski and Sias had a clear lead when they broke away from Umberg and established an 80 metre lead. But the slow pace of the race suited the Swiss civil servant, who was able to find new reserves of energy to launch a withering surge.

He caught the leaders by the 32-kilometre mark and cruised past them, looking remarkably fresh in the cool, sunny conditions. "When I was going past it was just like I was flying," said Umberg.

"It was a difficult race because the pace was up and down and this causes problems."

### Amman Little League - Soccer matches for Oct. 10

Tots (5-6 years old)	
Goodyear 0	Astra 0
Lego 0	Near East 0
Juniors (7-8 years old)	
Alco 1	Dorma 1
Int. Trader 1	Jordan Express 1
Volvo 5	Nashashibi-Ebbini 0
Mids (10-11 years old)	
Pacc-IBM 2	Ericsson 0
Jordan Lift 3	Quibb 0
Istiklal 1	Sakura 0
Seniors (12-15 years old)	
Cairo-Amman 1	Al Ahlyah 1
Intercon 5	Mariott 1
Unichem 3	Peugeot 2

## IOC opens 91st session to decide 1992 Olympic venues

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — With words from the past and an eye six years to the future, the International Olympic Committee opened its 91st session Sunday.

More than 80 members of the IOC gathered at the Palais De Beaulieu in this city by Lake Geneva to start a week of meetings, which will culminate Friday with selection of the hosts for the 1992 summer and winter games.

Also on the agenda are a proposal to break with tradition and hold the winter games in different years from the summer games, as well as the latest in a long line of actions dealing with eligibility of Olympic athletes.

In addition, successors will be chosen for three members — from

the United States, South Korea and Greece — who have died since the 90th session in Berlin in June 1985.

But the focus of the meetings will be on the choices for 1992, and that was clear in the welcoming speeches.

In remarks prepared for delivery at the opening ceremony, Alphonse Egti, President of Switzerland, said that all 13 cities — six for the summer, seven for the winter — bidding for the games had honoured the Olympic ideal in their candidacies.

"Each of the 13... deserves an affirmative reply," Egti said. "Not one of them has restricted itself in the course of the presentation, to simple boasting of its region's advantages in terms of sports; for each of them, the cultural and educational benefits, which are conducive to closer links between people, are a no less important element in the candidature."

Barcelona is considered the front-runner for the summer games, in competition with Paris, Birmingham, Brisbane, Belgrade and Amsterdam.

The favourite's role is far from clearcut among the winter games bidders — Albertville, France, Falun, Sweden; Lillehammer,

Norway; Berchtesgaden, West Germany; Anchorage, Alaska; Sofia, Bulgaria; and Cortina D'Ampezzo, Italy.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, in opening the eighth general session to be held in the committee's home city, also mentioned the record-breaking number of bidders for games which, in the previous two selections, virtually went begging for potential hosts.

The cities have spent up to \$10 million apiece promoting their bids, and each will get a final hour to present their case to the IOC Wednesday and Thursday.

At the same time, Samaranch urged the committee members against hasty action on any proposals that might come before them. He, like Egti, used the words of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the father of the modern Olympics, to stress his point.

"Giving up false conformity with rigid clichés, something Coubertin always rejected, it is only by a profound fidelity to the Olympic ideals that we can be truly faithful to the work of our founder and that we shall be able to continue and extend it as he desired," Samaranch said.

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### FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

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Location: Shmeisani, behind the Birds Garden.

Call: 667650

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With spacious garden. Suitable for a diplomatic mission.

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### TO LET

Two bedroomed flat, fully furnished with living/dining room and a bathroom. The flat is centrally heated and is provided with a telephone. It is conveniently located behind the Al Ra'i newspaper - University Road.

Interested please call: 666642

### FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

Consisting of two bedrooms and two salons, lounge, two bathrooms, central heating, telephone.

Location: 8th Circle, the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan Road, first floor.

Opposite American School.  
Please call: 842380, 813249

### INDEPENDENT APARTMENT FOR RENT

An independent apartment with separate entrance. Consisting of three bedrooms, lounge, salon and a spacious dining room.

Location: Jabal Amman - between 3rd and 4th Circles - behind the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA).

Call: 642566

### TWO DELUXE FURNISHED FLATS TO LET

1-A newly furnished flat 200 m<sup>2</sup>, three bedrooms, one bathroom, one W.C., kitchen, two verandas, one glassed, car park, telephone, central heating.

2- Two bedrooms small flat, large sitting, dining area, telephone.

Both flats equipped with electrical appliances.

Location: Shmeisani, opposite Shmeisani Book shop.

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Two bedrooms, dining and sitting hall. Third floor separate central heating.

Located opposite Shmeisani gas station

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\* Central heating and Telephone.

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UNTIL SEPTEMBER

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **RAINBOW** Tel: 625155

REMO

Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **OPERA** Tel: 675573

STICK

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420

VOLUNTEERS

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **RAGHADAN** Tel: 622198

TIGER JOE

Performances 12:15, 3:00, 5:30, 8:30



## Weekly Financial Report

By Fouad Batschon

The following report summarises trading activities in Amman of major European and Arab currencies as well as gold prices. The writer is a foreign exchange dealer at Halim Salfiti and Co.

Last week, the international currency market was full of intervention from European central banks buying the dollar, and heavy selling of the dollar by American money dealers.

German, Swiss and Japanese central banks intervened in the currency market, to stop the dollar from falling. The volume was low as much as \$400 million which was bought in the open market during the early hours of London opening.

## Trading in European currencies

The dollar jumped from a low of 0.3394 to 0.3435 fils during the week. Dealers in Amman said there was a heavy demand for dollars from both commercial and trading entities.

Sterling fell also to a low of 0.4823 fils, but on Friday Bank of England intervened to buy as much as £100 million. This action pushed the sterling to a high of 0.4947 fils. On both DM and Swiss francs, volume was heavy and narrow. DM traded between 0.1680-0.1735 fils, while Swiss francs traded between 0.2065-0.2090 fils.

Dealers stood aside last week from trading in the dollar because of the daily intervention from the European banks and the American dealers selling what the

Europeans had bought earlier. World trading in metals

Trading in metals was also confused. Silver was stuck between the range of \$5.55-\$5.80 an ounce.

Gold fell from a high of \$444 to as low as \$424.75 an ounce due to an overbought gold market.

## Arab currencies

Syrian pound fell to a low of 21.50 to the dollar last week, but it later caught up its value to 19.50 to the dollar because of low offering.

It is estimated that the Syrian pound will trade between (22-17.50) to the dollar this week. The Lebanese pound was also stuck within a very narrow range due to the lack of buying interest from the Arab Gulf countries.

The lira opened last week at (44.85/45.00) to the dollar and went higher at mid week to 43.80 before it fell again to 45.00 once again.

It is expected that the lira will be stronger this week testing the (40-41) level to the dollar. That's due to the calm political situation.

## Gold prices in Amman.

Gold per gramme JD 4.15  
Gold per ounce JD 152.—  
Rashadi lira JD 30.—  
English lira JD 34.20—

## Reagan reluctantly signs stopgap spending legislation

REYKJAVIK (R) — President Reagan, acting to avert a shutdown of non-essential government services, Saturday night signed a temporary money bill he called a disgrace but which will keep federal agencies functioning through the middle of next week.

"I do this with great reluctance," he said in a written statement released by the White House in Iceland where he is meeting Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Reagan said government funding legislation for the budget year which started on Oct. 1 has been held up "due largely to the desire of the House of Representatives to use (it) as a vehicle for unnecessary spending and other harmful initiatives."

The House is controlled by opposition Democrats.

Mr. Reagan said the temporary funding bill — the original was flown here specially from Washington for the president's consideration — was "no way to run the federal government."

"It is inefficient, disruptive and costly — in a word, it is a disgrace," he said.

The stopgap funding legislation, which runs through midnight next Wednesday, was passed to buy time for lawmakers to negotiate further on an omnibus money bill with a longer

lifespan when they return to work after the long weekend.

White House spokesman, Mr. Larry Speakes, said the government technically ran out of money at midnight Friday and non-essential services could be affected if Mr. Reagan vetoed the stopgap bill.

The White House source said Mr. Reagan's action frees funds for the appropriation-half of the \$1,000 billion spending bill.

Appropriations to various federal agencies accounts for some \$550 billion, the source said.

The House of Representatives and the Senate approved the temporary funding bill after dropping contentious arms control provisions which had led Mr. Reagan to threaten a veto.

Mr. Reagan, in return, promised to take steps to limit nuclear testing and to send to the Senate for final action two treaties pending since the 1970s on peaceful nuclear explosions and a ceiling on the power of nuclear tests.

Congressional leaders were also optimistic that before the temporary funding ends next Wednesday night, representatives of both houses will have worked out a compromise spending bill to take the government through the 1987 fiscal year which ends next Sept. 30.

## China announces measures to attract foreign investment

PEKING (AP) — China, responding to complaints that its poor investment climate is driving away foreign businesses, has issued provisions to lower taxes, guarantee operating autonomy and reduce red tape for foreign enterprises.

The 22-article document was issued by the state council on Saturday and published by the official Xinhua News Agency early Sunday.

The provisions "for the encouragement of foreign investment" specify that investors will be able to hire and fire their workers free from interference from local officials.

They will receive tax breaks, be exempt from some subsidies that have driven up the cost of labour, have access to bank loans and have priority in obtaining water and other infrastructure needs.

Foreign enterprises will also have the right to appeal what they feel are arbitrary fees and regulations by local officials, a common complaint.

The new provisions are restricted primarily to two types of foreign enterprises — those which make products mainly for export and those that bring advanced technology into the country.

China's most senior leaders, including Mr. Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang, have recently assured foreign investors that the problems that have plagued their enterprises since China opened wider to the world in 1979 would soon be improved.

Since 1979, more than 2,000 joint ventures have set up shop, and contracted investment has surpassed \$16 billion, of which \$4.8 billion has actually been spent.

However, the level of investment has declined this year, partly because of rising dissatisfaction about artificially high labour and operating costs, the inability to get needed parts and material and difficulty in repatriating profits due to China's lack of foreign exchange.

Among the major provisions:

— Export enterprises and technology suppliers will be exempt from paying subsidies to staff except for labour insurance and other required welfare outlays. Chinese officials have estimated that foreign firms now must pay 2.5 times as much per worker as Chinese state enterprises because of special subsidy fees.

— Land taxes will be clearly defined and will not be more than 3 yuan (80 U.S. cents) per metre per year in areas which are developed by the enterprises themselves.

— Exporting and technology-supplying enterprises will have priority in obtaining water, electricity and transportation services, and fees will be computed and charged in accordance with standards for local state enterprises.

— Such enterprises will have priority in receiving bank loans. Obtaining funds for operating expenses has become a major problem for some firms because the government has restricted the use of foreign currency needed to import parts and raw materials.

— Enterprises with foreign investment may mutually adjust their foreign exchange surpluses and deficiencies among themselves.

## 'OPEC could emerge stronger'

JAKARTA (R) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is far from dead, and is likely to achieve its aim of increasing its share of the world oil market, according to analysts attending an international oil conference here.

They see a looser coalition of oil producing states emerging alongside OPEC as the 13-member group, currently meeting in Geneva, seeks lasting output controls to defend prices around \$14 a barrel.

One analyst forecast that the "OPEC regulatory system will receive more support from non-OPEC countries and a larger but even more loosely knit organisation may emerge."

Hir by a worldwide glut of oil, OPEC has seen its market share fall to around 30 per cent from the 45 per cent it enjoyed in the 1970s, when it pushed prices from below \$2 a barrel to nearly \$40 by the end of 1981.

Oil industry representatives at the annual meeting of the Indonesian Petroleum Association in Jakarta this week said the longer-term impact of low prices would be to cut back non-OPEC production.

OPEC countries, particularly Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, would be the main beneficiary of a pick-up in consumption in industrialised countries, they said.

"The immediate effect of low oil prices has been a victory for OPEC," said Mr. Daniel Yergin, president of the respected U.S. research body, the Cambridge Energy Research Associates.

He said OPEC had succeeded in bringing seven non-OPEC countries — Mexico, Oman, Norway, the Soviet Union, Egypt, Malaysia and Angola — into a dialogue over oil output.

"It's no longer 13 countries but 20 that are in some kind of dialogue," he said.

Mr. Colin Lee, executive vice-president for supply and international marketing with Conoco Inc. in Houston, said a larger, looser grouping "will not be strong enough, however, to create a seller's market for many years. But it will help to reduce the risk of periodic collapses in prices."

He saw an eventual return to a system of pricing against certain reference crude oils, but that "price volatility will be with us for years."

OPEC is made up of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Iran, Iraq, Indonesia, Gabon, Venezuela, Ecuador, Nigeria, Libya, Algeria and Qatar.

"Depending on how successful OPEC is in achieving a production sharing agreement and how fast demand and non-OPEC supply respond to the recent price collapse, oil prices are likely to continue to behave in a volatile fashion," Mr. Robert Weaver, senior vice-president with Chase Manhattan Bank in New York, told the meeting of 1,500 industry representatives.

Mr. Lee said current low oil prices would create more demand for oil than previously anticipated and the main beneficiary would be OPEC producers.

"The current outlook for lower crude oil prices is they will create

an additional 2.5 million barrels a day of oil demand by 1990, over and above what we would have expected a year ago," he said.

"In addition, it will lower non-OPEC production by two million barrels a day. Thus, OPEC production will be 4.5 million barrels a day above what we would have expected a year ago. Much of this extra production will be Arabian Gulf crude," he added.

Lower non-OPEC production would be the direct result of low prices, which have made high cost wells uneconomical to run and cut new exploration.

Mr. Yergin said the cost to OPEC and the oil industry had been huge. Oil revenue of OPEC countries would be \$80 billion this year, against \$130 billion in 1985.

Mr. Abdul Rachman Ramly, president director of Indonesia's state petroleum company Pertamina, said in a speech read for him that the most common forecast was for prices to hover around \$15-18 for the next two or three years, and then start rising to a little above \$20 around 1990.

All delegates were optimistic that the oil industry would pull through.

"This industry is not going the way of the dinosaur, or even the buggy whip," Mr. Weaver said.

## Aides complete recommendations

Meanwhile, OPEC's technical advisers in Geneva on Saturday finished work on a formula for setting new oil production quotas designed to boost prices, group leaders said.

Oil ministers who had suspended their talks Friday morning, planned to reconvene Monday to review the recommendations, officials said.

Mr. Etienne Tchiboba, Gabon's oil minister, told reporters the advisers had settled on a final report, but refused to give details.

In past negotiations on production quotas, the recommendations of advisers have been of little help in narrowing the ministers' differing views.

OPEC wants to establish firm quotas to replace a temporary accord reached in August and expiring Oct. 31.

Conference sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the advisers did not agree on all points, but felt they had come as close as possible on a set of criteria for setting up quotas.

The sources said the advisers listed seven criteria: Oil reserves, oil production costs, oil export capacity, historical share of OPEC output, ratio of oil exports to total exports, gross national product and population.

It was not clear whether the advisers also had recommended how much weight to give each factor in calculating the production quotas.

The advisers were to spend Sunday discussing the group's pricing goals and strategy.

Most OPEC ministers have said during this meeting, which began Monday, that they would extend the temporary accord until the end of the year if they could not agree on a new quota system.

A major obstacle to agreement is the Iran-Iraq war, which escalated Saturday with Iran reporting it had destroyed an oil refinery and other key installations in Iraq's prized Kirkuk oilfield. Iraq denied the claims.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency said the attack would disrupt Iraqi oil exports and keep it from maintaining its production rate of two million barrels daily.

Iraq was the only OPEC member to be exempted from production quotas now in force.

Last Monday, Iraqi air raids damaged a loading berth at Iran's Kharg Island oil-export terminal, forcing Iran to temporarily suspend loadings.

Small producers get special treatment

Mr. Tchiboba said Saturday that major OPEC members are sympathetic to demands from the oil group's three smallest producers — Ecuador, Gabon and Qatar — for higher production shares.

Such increases could be accommodated easily as a gesture of solidarity, despite OPEC's current production restraint pact, which sets a 14.8 million barrels per day (b/d) overall limit, excluding Iraq.

In an interview with Reuters, Mr. Tchiboba said the minority could obtain higher quotas either within the ceiling, or by a slight upward adjustment of at most 300,000 b/d from Nov. 1 by when the restraint deal expires, or by a mixture of the two.

Gabon is the smallest producer among the three.

He said a case could be made for guaranteeing small states output levels determined independently of population, historical production or other criteria — similar to a minimum wage and allowing them to cope with pressing financial needs.

"A certain number of large countries are sensitive to our approach which is an appeal for solidarity. They have spoken with interest of making (exceptions) for the small producers."

"This is a first step," Mr. Tchiboba said although he conceded no formal commitments from larger producers had yet emerged.

"At least for the winter period, one could consider adjusting the ceiling a little to allow these countries to get what they are demanding, which is not much," he added.

Mr. Tchiboba declined to identify the sympathetic producers.

For itself, he stressed, Gabon wanted a "more just" quota of at least 170,000, compared to a current 137,000 under the present two-month accord devised on the basis of 1984 levels.

A special OPEC conference in Geneva, now in its sixth day, has set itself the daunting task of tying up a permanent agreement on quotas, something that has eluded it for years.

But OPEC President Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria has noted that all 13 members were demanding individual output increases.

Mr. Tchiboba warned that Gabon's economic outlook was bleak, with its 1987 budget certain to be revised downwards for a second successive year and oil its only hope.

"We are not at all optimistic," the minister said.

He estimated that Gabon was at present able to produce up to 190,000 b/d. Major discoveries in southwestern parts of the country over the past 24 months, expected ready for pumping by 1988/89, could push capacity beyond the 200,000 b/d level.

The minister admitted Gabon had exceeded its present quota in September, selling 162,300 b/d by also drawing on reserves.

This was due to contractual obligations entered into prior to the restraint pact. But in October, he stressed, Gabon had kept well below its allocation, thus meeting an acceptable two-month average of 134,900 b/d, including sales from stocks.

Mr. Tchiboba noted that although the conference had so far made scant progress, all participants were determined to obtain a permanent accord, "even if we stay until the end of the month."

They were also agreed on boosting prices to \$19-\$20 per barrel from their present level straddling \$15, he said. Gabon wanted levels returned even higher to \$25.

"It is hardly two years ago that \$25 were considered a bad price when it came down from \$32/34. I don't see why \$25 today should no longer be realistic."

Mr. Tchiboba underscored Gabon's special position among small producers. Firstly, it had not signed or been satisfied with OPEC's original March 1983 share-out giving it 150,000 b/d.

Secondly, its reserves — still among the most important factors for deciding quotas — had risen considerably since.

He pinpointed three major discoveries in the southwest of the country over the past 24 months — Echira, Rabi and Counga — which represented the largest finds ever made in Gabon and alone amounted to between 200 and 300 million barrels.

Thirdly, Gabon's financial needs were critical, especially for the construction of railways to open up its unexplored interior. Its president had continuously urged that exports be diversified to avoid too crippling a dependence on oil.

But the remaining sectors — including timber, agriculture, fisheries and minerals — were still no match for oil, Mr. Tchiboba conceded. Thus Gabon strongly hoped for an agreement in Geneva to bolster crude prices and improve the domestic situation.

Asked whether its 1987 budget would be revised downwards again, he said only: "It will certainly be less than 1986."

Oil exports amounted to just over one per cent of world demand for OPEC crude, if estimated at around 20 million b/d.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR MONDAY, OCT. 13, 1986

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Unusual opportunities abound to express your special capabilities. Bring them to the attention of those about to boost them. The evening is no time to limit yourself.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Go after the personal aims that mean much to you. Take it easy tonight and revel in your self-satisfaction.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** The aspects are fine for gaining headway in business matters. Do not argue with your mate in the evening.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Be alert to opportunities around you. Plan a little trip that can prove profitable.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Keep promises made to your mate over the weekend and do so gracefully.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Situations arise that help to take care of association matters. Bring your talents to the attention of the public.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Find better ways of handling promises you have made to others. Make sure you don't argue at home.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Make the appointments with congenials for amusements you want to enjoy at a later date.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Get your home neat and clean. Have more harmony with a family tie. Don't lirk your mate.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Make sure that your correspondence is handled clearly. See modern-thinking allies.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Present conditions are conducive to gaining greater assets. Take the time to see an expert now.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Plan how best to obtain personal wishes. Don't do any favors for one who is greedy.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Get into your future as you plan it carefully. Do something extra nice for your mate. Then be social.

## THE Daily Crossword

by C. F. Murray

ACROSS

- 1 Honey drink
- 2 Computer
- 3 Sum
- 4 Outer
- 5 Large-mouthed
- 6 Leader for rural or state
- 7 Gymnast
- 8 Kerf
- 9 Stout
- 10 relatives
- 11 King of Troy
- 12 Weather word
- 13 Cornflower
- 14 Tokyo once
- 15 Rational
- 16 Cherry candy
- 17 Annual
- 18 Male noun
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- 100 "Story" girl

## Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. SHOT  
2. STAIN  
3. FLAME  
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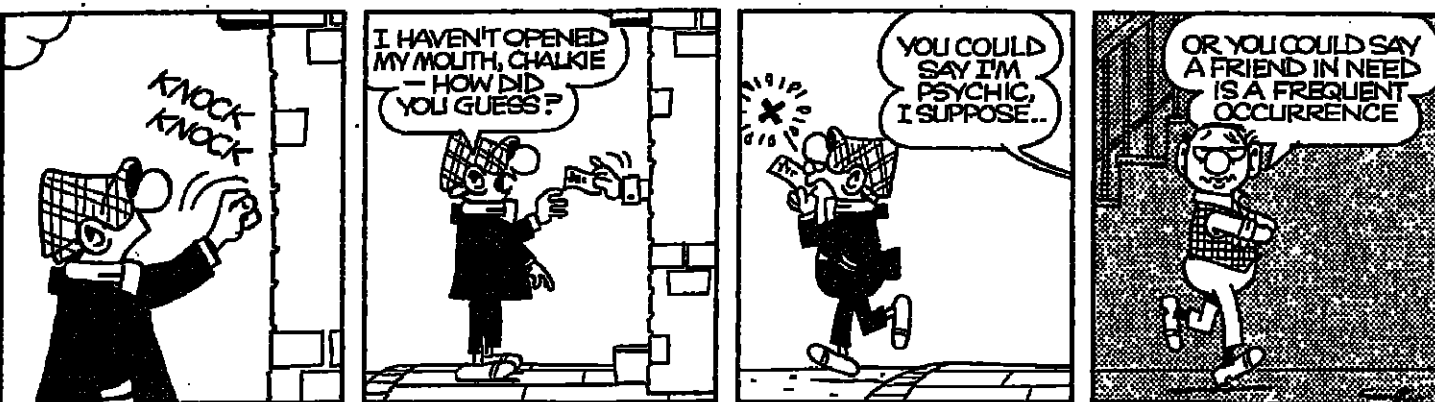
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff

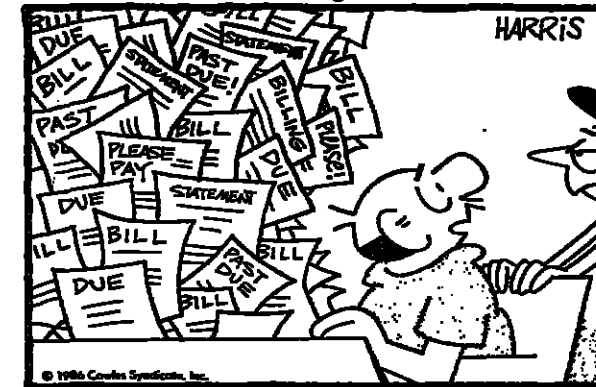


## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"If I ever touch a credit card again, I want you to stuff a porcupine in my ear!"

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NEETA  
FECEN  
DRIHNE  
INDATE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: HIS

Yesterday's Jumbles: FRAME HITCH BOUNCE ABUSED  
Answer: She has what it takes to wear the latest fashions—A RICH HUSBAND



# El Salvador quake death toll climbs to more than 1,800

**SAN SALVADOR (R)** — Estimates of El Salvador's earthquake death toll climbed to more than 1,800 Sunday as the country prepared to go back to the normalcy of a stalemated civil war.

The official toll from Friday's earthquake was at least 400 people dead and about 15,000 homeless to add to the more than half a million displaced by the seven-year war.

Rescue workers Saturday night estimated that at least 1,800 people died in six large buildings which collapsed in the capital during Friday's earthquake.

"There are six large buildings which collapsed and reckoning an average of 300 people in each of them, that makes 1,800 dead, not including casualties in other parts of the city," Dr. Mario Rodolfo Lopez, the leader of a Guatemalan team of rescue workers, told Reuters.

Earlier Saturday, Armed Forces Chief Gen. Adolfo Blandon estimated the total number of earthquake dead at over 400.

The left-wing guerrillas fighting the U.S.-backed government of

President Jose Napoleon Duarte have declared a unilateral truce. Their Radio Venceremos said Saturday they would only fight if attacked.

But Mr. Duarte responded: "The people of El Salvador are bleeding and it is a trick for (the guerrillas) to say they will observe a truce only to go on killing and spilling blood afterwards."

Meanwhile rescue teams, some of them going for a second night without sleep, toiled in the dark to search for bodies in the ruins of buildings.

Twenty-eight people were carried out alive from the collapsed Ruben Dario shopping and office block, where more than 300 people are still believed to be trapped.

The Red Cross said about 15,000 people left homeless. Saturday night they camped out huddled around bonfires or sitting under lean-tos, although relief

aid has begun to arrive.

Many people who were too scared to sleep in their houses on Friday night risked returning home Saturday night.

Gen. Blandon told Reuters: "I don't have the exact figures but I was told at eight o'clock this morning of more than 400 deaths. But I believe the toll is going to rise because rescue teams are still working."

Mexican engineers, veterans of that country's devastating earthquake last year, had flown in to help the rescue effort.

Mr. Duarte has declared a state of emergency and set up six commissions to co-ordinate international relief efforts.

The quake, measuring 7.5 on the Richter Scale, hit the capital just before noon on Friday.

Planes from the United States, Japan, Switzerland, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela were arriving with relief supplies.

A field hospital and a medical unit were flown in from the United States. Also on the way were generators and lights, tents, cots, sheets, blankets, and digging gear

as well as army ready-to-eat meals.

The Japanese were also sending in a field hospital, diplomats said. Cranes used in the aftermath of the Mexico earthquake were being shipped in.

"There is no place that hasn't suffered some kind of damage," Mr. Duarte said.

He pledged that security forces would maintain order and said: "We will proceed with calm."

In Reykjavik, White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters President Reagan had interrupted preparations for his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to order an emergency airlift of aid.

Mr. Speakes said \$25,000 in relief money was released immediately by the United States and two cargo planes sent with supplies from Panama.

Mr. Reagan said in a message to Mr. Duarte: "I was saddened and distressed to hear of the earthquake that has hit El Salvador. I have directed all government agencies to provide assistance as appropriate."

## Over 100,000 Germans protest against missiles

**Hasselbach, West Germany (AP)** — Police reported no incidents or arrests at the largest West German demonstration in three years, held to protest deployment of American nuclear missiles.

More than 100,000 people demonstrated Saturday at the U.S. Air Force base at nearby Wiesbaden. It was the biggest anti-missile protest in West Germany since October 1983, when more than 1 million people took to the streets across the country in a week of demonstrations.

Although Saturday's protest coincided with the talks in Reykjavik, Iceland, between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the date was set long before the superpower meeting was announced.

The demonstration proceeded peacefully, sometimes displaying a festive mood, through the late afternoon when the protesters dispersed, police said.

Authorities revised their crowd estimate up to 100,000 from 80,000 by day's end. But protest organisers and independent observers estimated the throng at 140,000 or more.

The protest was held outside the U.S. Hahn Air Base at Wiesbaden, where 96 cruise missiles are to be stationed under a NATO decision to counter a Soviet medium-range missile buildup aimed at Europe.

The West German government said Friday that 16 of the cruise missiles were battle-ready at the base.

The U.S. military has built a 10-foot-high (3-metre-high) protective wall around the base

and no American soldiers were seen as thousands of protesters filed past the base's gate Saturday in a procession that lasted more than five hours.

The protesters arrived in more than 2,000 buses and seven special trains and then marched past the base to fill a huge field behind it. In balmy, sunny fall weather, they heard speeches and listened to music.

"Stay in the U.S.A. keep your hands from the rest of the world," said a typical slogan carried by protesters. Others called for West Germany to leave the Northern Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Wary of past rioting by small groups of leftist militants that has marred the image of anti-nuclear activism in this country, many protesters carried signs Saturday stressing the priority of non-violence.

The protesters released coloured balloons as they marched past the base. They put up 96 wooden crosses behind the base to symbolise the number of cruise missiles being positioned in West Germany.

Besides the cruise rockets, West Germany received 108 U.S.-made Pershing 2 nuclear missiles in 1983-85 as part of the 1979 NATO deployment plan. Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium and Britain are also deploying U.S. medium-range missiles.

The demonstration was put together by more than 1,000 organisations, including the opposition Social Democratic and Greens parties, both opposed to nuclear power and nuclear weapons, trade unions and church institutions.

## Official's murder seen as challenge to Bonn

**BONN (R)** — Red Army Faction (RAF) guerrillas who killed one of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's closest advisers

carefully chose their victim to try to generate an atmosphere of crisis in the run-up to West German general elections next January, security sources said.

Gerold von Braunmühl, head of the Political Department in Mr. Genscher's ministry, was shot dead outside his home in Bonn on Friday night by two masked men who fled, leaving a statement claiming responsibility on behalf of the RAF.

He was the first senior political official to be killed by the RAF and officials said his shooting in the capital itself could signal the start of a new offensive aimed at political targets.

"Our top politicians are naturally in particular danger during an election campaign," Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann told Bild Am Sonntag

newspaper.

"They are being guarded around the clock but Braunmühl's murder shows that individuals from the so-called 'second row' are also at risk," he said.

Forensic tests showed a Smith and Wesson revolver used to shoot Braunmühl was the same weapon used nine years ago by the RAF to kill employers' leader Hanns Martin Schleyer.

Schleyer was kidnapped in September 1977 at the height of the guerrillas' most violent offensive. His body was found in the boot of a car after the government refused to bow to his kidnappers' demands to release jailed RAF founder members.

Police claimed to have broken the back of the guerrilla movement with a wave of arrests in the years following Schleyer's killing but officials say the group is now back to its former strength.

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## Former British premier quit to avoid going stale

**LONDON (R)** — Former British Prime Minister Harold Wilson

published Sunday he decided to resign as government and Labour Party leader two years before he stepped down in March 1976.

In an attempt to set the record straight on a resignation many Britons believe has never been fully explained, Mr. Wilson wrote in a new volume of his reminiscences that he was primarily motivated by fear of going stale in office.

Wilson, Labour Party leader for 13 years and prime minister for almost eight, said he decided as early as the elections of February 1974 that he would quit two years later on his 60th birthday.

"I was under no personal strain ... there was, however, one factor which baulked large in my thinking. I was afraid of growing stale while still in high office," Mr. Wilson, now Lord Rievaulx, said.

"There continues to be much speculation as to my true reasons for standing down and it is perhaps as well to make this a matter of record," he added.

Mr. Wilson continues in the Making of a Prime Minister, published by Weidenfeld and

Nicolson and Michael Joseph with excerpts in Sunday's Sunday Times, to explain the background to his decision which caught the nation totally by surprise.

Over the years there have been suggestions that Mr. Wilson was forced to resign for political or financial reasons or because he had come under pressure from the intelligence services.

One book even suggested he timed his resignation announcement to draw publicity away from the break-up of the marriage of Queen Elizabeth's sister, Princess Margaret.

Mr. Wilson had a very warm relationship with the queen and he recounted how he told her of his resolve to leave office while she and his wife Mary were having tea at a cottage on the royal estate in Balmoral, Scotland, in September 1975.

"After a most agreeable tea, the queen passed an apron to Mary, put one on herself and they both proceeded to wash up with the crockery."

"In that sort of atmosphere it seemed to me that the time had come to inform the queen of my resolve," Mr. Wilson said.

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## Weinberger visits Taj Mahal, desert palace

**AGRA, India (AP)** — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and his wife, Jane, Sunday toured the Taj Mahal and a desert palace where they were welcomed with elephants and camels.

Mr. Weinberger flew from New Delhi to Agra, site of the Taj Mahal, the world's greatest monument to love. He later flew to Jaipur, the pink sandstone city in Rajasthan state where he toured the amber-coloured fort.

Security was stringent at both stops. The usually crowded Taj Mahal, the 17th century mausoleum, was cleared of all visitors. Sharpshooters were positioned on gates and crouched in bushes on the grounds.

At Jaipur, about 2,000 police were stationed around the airport for Mr. Weinberger's arrival.

At the Rambagh Palace, home of former maharajas, his path was strewn with rose petals and marigolds. Ornately decorated elephants and camels stood by, and trumpeters in outsized Rajasthani turbans welcomed the party.

Women in brilliantly coloured costumes and heavy silver jewellery placed a red powder tinkle mark of prayer and greeting on Weinberger's forehead.

The U.S. defence secretary arrived Saturday from China on the first official visit by an American defence chief to India.

In Agra, police cleared the motorcycle route from the airport to the Taj Mahal, the white marble tomb inlaid with precious stones. It was built by Emperor Shah Jehan for his favourite wife, Mumtaz, who died in childbirth.

The defence secretary joked with reporters posed for photographs and took pictures himself. When asked to sit on a marble bench, he laughed. "It's illegal, I haven't been elected emperor," he said. Like any other visitor, he removed his shoes and put on red slippers to tour the Muslim holy place constructed by 20,000 labourers and artisans. On Saturday, after talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Mr. Weinberger announced the United States was willing for the first time to co-produce weapons systems with India.

Mr. Weinberger also reported major progress in negotiations on sale of high technology, including a sophisticated supercomputer which India seeks for weather and other research.

On Monday Mr. Weinberger visits the southern city of Bangalore, India's high technology centre where it is developing a light combat aircraft.

Police said they killed one Sikh

extremist and captured another in a gunbattle in India's Punjab state Sunday, only hours after two men took part in the murder of a Hindu.

A senior police official told Reuters the shoot-out took place before dawn at the village of Pakhowal, near the border with Pakistan, after a chase by police and paramilitary troops.

He said the dead man, Balwinder Singh, was one of four gunmen who shot dead Trilok Nath and wounded his brother in the town of Dera Baba Nanak Saturday night.

Another gunman was captured, but two escaped under cover of darkness.

Nath was returning from celebrations of the Hindu festival

around the Reykjavik streets.

Even her KGB security guards behaved with an unaccustomed good humour in a reflection of the Gorbachev drive to present a more open Soviet image.

One of them helped translate her remarks to reporters. Though she is reputed to speak English, she revealed only a smattering of the language, at one stage wishing "good morning" well into the afternoon.

Chatting reporters on her way to visit Iceland's ancient Parliament House, she was asked how her life had changed.

"I was working and teaching in the sciences. I have stopped teaching but I don't forget my scientific interest," she replied.

"Now I spend a lot of time with the family and with the secretary general on his travels."

She also said she played a "more modest role than my husband."

Earlier, she said she came to Iceland because she could not pass up the chance of seeing the country.

Mrs. Gorbachev had not spoken of her own career in public before and few details of her biography

are known, including her date of birth. She appears to be in her early 50s.

Though she has been appearing at her husband's side since he took office in 1985, she is rarely referred to in the state media.

Former colleagues have told foreigners she taught sociology and political sciences at Moscow State University until recently.

The Kremlin first lady displayed a teacher's expertise at a junior high school, questioning the children at length and lecturing them about peace and her husband's disarmament initiatives.

Outside, she quizzed children on their knowledge of the Soviet Union. When a child asked for an autograph she replied: "Do you know where I am from? Whom I?"

"Raisa Gorbachev," the child said nervously and received the autograph.

The fashion-conscious Mrs. Gorbachev, who is staying with her husband aboard a Soviet liner, changed her outfit four times during a day that saw high wind, sleet, snow, rain and some sunshine.

## Bomb kills 1, injures 10 at Dhaka University

**DHAKA (R)** — A bomb blast at Dhaka University killed one student and wounded 10 Sunday as political rivalries sharpened ahead of presidential elections in Bangladesh next Wednesday.

Police said they thought the home-made bomb which destroyed part of a hall of residence was planted by political foes of the victims, whom they did not identify.

An opposition eight-party alliance, which is boycotting the election, blamed the pro-government Jatiya Party for the blast and said the dead student was an opposition worker.

But Jatiya leader Mohammad Abdul Matin said opposition activists were behind the explosion. "They have taken recourse to terrorism now that their anti-election activities have been outlawed," he told Reuters.

President Hossain Mohammad Ershad has banned the Alliance and the other main opposition groups, which have also announced a boycott, from campaigning against the election.

The groups say the poll will be rigged to keep him in power.

Police arrested two Dhaka University students for defying the ban by handing out leaflets urging the public not to vote and to join a national strike called by the boycotting groups on election day.

Under a martial law decree issued last week, violation of the ban is punishable by seven years hard labour.

Police have broken up rallies organised by the boycotting groups and the government has asked newspapers not to print anti-election views.

Bomb blasts at a rally held by the eight-party Alliance late last month wounded 15 people. Alliance leader Sheikh Hasina Wajed accused the government of being behind the attack.

Gen. Ershad's main opponent in the election will be Sayeed Farook Reeshman, who led a coup in 1975. Reeshman left the country following another coup three months later and has since lived for much of the time in Libya.

Queen Elizabeth arrives for 6-day visit to China

**PEKING (AP)** — Queen Elizabeth II arrived Sunday for a six-day visit, the first trip ever by a reigning British monarch to China.

The 60-year-old monarch, wearing a yellow dress with black specks, black gloves and a white hat with matching trim, was greeted by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other Chinese and British officials in a red-carpet welcome.

Chinese children handed her flowers.

Her chartered British Airways Trident jet landed at a section of Peking's airport reserved for dignitaries. Her husband, Prince Philip, arrived on a separate private flight from Japan.

The royal motorcade travelled

along the tree-lined airport road, passing by fields and rural brick homes, into Peking. Coloured flags were strung across the capital's main thoroughfare, Chang'an Avenue, and Chinese and British flags decorated Tiananmen Square.

The queen was driven to a traditional Chinese villa at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse complex in western Peking. The Chinese press said Queen Elizabeth was to be greeted at Diaoyutai by 1,000 young Chinese doing traditional dances. It was the queen's only public event Sunday.

She will be officially welcomed Monday morning at a ceremony at Tiananmen Square featuring a 21-gun salute.

D'Omeson, said in Washington on Monday that Mr. Savimbi would visit France later this month to address the European Parliament in Strasbourg and also meet French government officials.

Mr. Savimbi, whose UNITA movement has fought Angola's Soviet- and Cuban-backed government since the country's independence from Portugal in 1975, visited Washington in February this year where he was granted \$15 million of U.S. military aid.

The UNITA spokesman stressed that Mr. Savimbi's planned European tour, which was based on invitations from private groups in Europe who backed UNITA's cause, would not be aimed at seeking further military aid.

Police said that on both days an unidentified man broke into police frequencies to announce that he was broadcasting for "Radio Khalistan."

Khalistan is the name given to the separate Sikh nation for which the extremists are fighting. More than 500 people have died this year in Punjab in violence triggered by their campaign.

"Ensuring the secrecy of police wireless frequencies is almost impossible," a police official said. "Anybody with sophisticated equipment can monitor our communications."

He said a hunt by police had failed to unearth the clandestine transmitter and added: "Operational secrecy has been compromised and we are worried."

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## Top investigator fired for drunkenness

**MOSCOW (R)** — The chief crime investigator in Moscow has been expelled from the Soviet Communist Party for drunkenness and corruption, the official newspaper Moskovskaya Pravda has said. It said the official, named as V. Anikin, led an immoral life, had been drunk in public and developed "unbusinesslike" relations with trade workers for which the workers had been arrested and tried. The newspaper said Moscow city party officials decided to expel Anikin. It did not say whether he would face charges. Moscow party chief Boris Yeltsin, appointed in December, has launched a campaign against corruption in the city. Moskovskaya Pravda reported earlier that four party district officials had been sacked in Moscow since Yeltsin succeeded the long-serving Viktor Grishin, who retired.

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